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CABINET D'EXPERTS-COMPTABLES

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UNIBANK S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2023

(With Independent Auditors' Report thereon)

7, rue Lechaud, Bourdon, Port-au-Prince, Haïti • P.O. Box 13270, Delmas, Port-au-Prince, Haïti

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
UNIBANK S.A.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of UNIBANK S.A. and its subsidiaries ("The Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2023, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated balance sheets of the Group as at September 30, 2023, as well as its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary consolidated information included **in schedules I to V** is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), as well as ethical standards applicable to the audit of financial statements in Haiti, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Mérové - Pierre - Cabinet - D'Experts - Comptables

MÉROVÉ-PIERRE - CABINET D'EXPERTS-COMPTABLES
7, rue Lechaud Bourdon
Port-au-Prince, Haïti
January 25, 2024

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
September 30, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes)

	Notes		2023	2022
ASSETS				
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	5	G	119,886,712	112,555,230
TERM DEPOSITS WITH BANKS, NET	6		2,154,049	3,548,574
SECURITIES, NET	7		40,952,019	31,925,793
LOANS	8		52,552,191	58,432,135
Provision for expected credit losses			(1,435,205)	(1,250,127)
LOANS, NET			51,116,986	57,182,008
FIXED ASSETS, NET	9		4,248,923	3,524,362
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET	10		1,089,246	833,107
OTHER				
Acceptances and letters of credit			146,727	654,413
Goodwill and other intangible assets	11		58,729	152,877
Investment properties	12		34,920	31,189
Properties held for sale	13		62,670	68,752
Other assets, net	14		3,704,258	2,634,614
			4,007,304	3,541,845
TOTAL ASSETS		G	223,455,239	213,110,919
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHLODERS' EQUITY				
DEPOSITS	15		176,412,412	172,156,669
BORROWED FUNDS	16		3,073,558	2,270,934
LEASE LIABILITIES	10		1,170,093	927,670
OTHER				
Commitments – acceptances and letters of credit			146,727	654,413
Other liabilities	17		21,218,614	18,693,962
			21,365,341	19,348,375
SUBORDINATED DEBT	18		1,771,401	1,637,155
TOTAL LIABILITIES			203,792,805	196,340,803
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Paid-in capital, net	19		12,561,550	6,300,687
Retained earnings			4,941,950	6,858,139
Other reserves			2,158,934	3,611,290
			19,662,434	16,770,116
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		G	223,455,239	213,110,919

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Income
Year ended September 30, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes, except for net income per equivalent share)

	Notes		2023	2022
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans		G	7,333,742	5,588,919
Treasury bonds, investments, and deposits			2,472,813	1,099,866
			9,806,555	6,688,785
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits			500,033	539,322
Borrowed funds, debt, and others			486,079	198,752
			986,112	738,074
NET INTEREST INCOME			8,820,443	5,950,711
Provision for credit losses	20		(1,085,636)	(385,342)
			7,734,807	5,565,369
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Commissions			5,452,440	4,611,397
Foreign exchange gain			3,718,071	3,774,042
Recoveries on written off loans			297,501	160,732
Insurance underwriting income, net of claims	25		184,754	172,748
Underwriting commissions and other advisory fees			9,433	6,645
Dividends and other investment income			9,244	18,939
Income from real estate activities			3,898	58,701
Write-off of goodwill	11		(112,282)	-
Loss on foreign securities			-	(401,886)
Other			122,744	63,509
			9,685,803	8,464,827
NET INTEREST INCOME AND OTHER INCOME			17,420,610	14,030,196
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries and other employees' benefits	24		5,104,722	4,168,385
Premises and equipment			1,469,687	962,995
Lease charges	10		441,695	389,951
Depreciation and amortization	9, 11, 12		721,983	642,839
Other operating expenses			2,372,245	1,968,453
			10,110,332	8,132,623
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES			7,310,278	5,897,573
INCOME TAXES	22			
Current income taxes			1,919,636	1,406,119
Deferred income taxes			(2,785)	(7,566)
			1,916,851	1,398,553
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		G	5,393,427	4,499,020
Net income per equivalent share of paid-in capital		G	10,723	8,925

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended September 30, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes,
except for comprehensive income per equivalent share)

		2023	2022
Net income for the year	G	**5,393,427**	4,499,020
Components of comprehensive income			
Foreign currency translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		**247,207**	239,971
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	G	**5,640,634**	4,738,991
Comprehensive income per equivalent share of paid-in capital	G	**11,226**	9,402

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes)

		Paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Paid-in capital, net	Retained earnings	Other reserves: Legal reserve	General reserve	Revaluation reserve land	Valuation reserve Investment properties and properties held for sale	Translation adjustment	Total reserves	Total
Balance as of September 2021	**G**	**6,473,800**	**(171,863)**	**6,301,937**	**4,841,677**	**1,856,612**	**120,302**	**24,911**	**28,658**	**335,762**	**2,366,245**	**13,509,859**
Components of comprehensive income:												
Net income for the year		-	-	-	4,499,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,499,020**
Components of comprehensive income:												
Translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,884	273,884	**273,884**
Translation effect on dissolution of foreign subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33,913)	(33,913)	**(33,913)**
Total		-	-	-	**4,499,020**	-	-	-	-	**239,971**	**239,971**	**4,738,991**
Transfers (from) to retained earnings												
Transfer to legal reserve		-	-	-	(839,944)	839,944	-	-	-	-	839,944	-
Transfer to the valuation reserve on investment properties		-	-	-	(2,531)	-	-	-	2,531	-	2,531	-
Transfer to the general reserve **(note 8c)**		-	-	-	(162,599)	-	162,599	-	-	-	162,599	-
Transactions with shareholders:												
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(1,512,165)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,512,165)**
Dissolution of foreign subsidiary		-	-	-	36,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	**36,177**
Repurchases of shares		-	(1,250)	(1,250)	(1,496)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,746)**
Balance as of September 2022	**G**	**6,473,800**	**(173,113)**	**6,300,687**	**6,858,139**	**2,696,556**	**282,901**	**24,911**	**31,189**	**575,733**	**3,611,290**	**16,770,116**

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes)

						Other reserves						
		Paid-in capital	**Treasury shares**	**Paid-in capital, net**	**Retained earnings**	**Legal reserve**	**General reserve**	**Revaluation reserve land**	**Valuation reserve Investment properties and properties held for sale**	**Translation adjustment**	**Total reserves**	**Total**
Balance as of September 2022	**G**	**6,473,800**	**(173,113)**	**6,300,687**	**6,858,139**	**2,696,556**	**282,901**	**24,911**	**31,189**	**575,733**	**3,611,290**	**16,770,116**
Components of comprehensive income												
Net income for the year		-	-	-	5,393,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,393,427**
Components of comprehensive income:												
Translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,207	247,207	**247,207**
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,393,427**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**247,207**	**247,207**	**5,640,634**
Transfers (from) to retained earnings												
Transfer to legal reserve		-	-	-	(949,067)	949,067	-	-	-	-	949,067	-
Transfer from the valuation reserve on investment properties		-	-	-	1,842	-	-	-	(1,842)	-	(1,842)	-
Transfer to the general reserve **(note 8c)**		-	-	-	(49,768)	-	49,768	-	-	-	49,768	**-**
Transactions with shareholders:												
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(2,642,635)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,642,635)**
Repurchases of shares		-	(31,124)	(31,124)	(74,557)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(105,681)**
Transfer from legal reserve to capital		2,696,556	-	2,696,556	-	(2,696,556)	-	-	-	-	(2,696,556)	**-**
Transfer of treasury shares at March 31, 2023 to capital		(181,813)	181,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings to capital		3,595,431	-	3,595,431	(3,595,431)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of September 2023	**G**	**12,583,974**	**(22,424)**	**12,561,550**	**4,941,950**	**949,067**	**332,669**	**24,911**	**29,347**	**822,940**	**2,158,934**	**19,662,434**

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended September 30, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes)

	Notes		2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income for the year		G	**5,393,427**	4,499,020
Adjustments to determine net cash flows provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation of fixed assets	**9**		**687,988**	616,193
Amortization of other intangible assets	**11b**		**31,645**	24,218
Amortization of investment properties	**12**		**2,350**	2,428
Amortization of right-of-use assets	**10**		**303,577**	325,651
Provision for credit losses	**20**		**1,085,636**	385,342
Gain on disposal of fixed assets			**(43,452)**	(84,292)
Interest on lease obligations	**10**		**138,118**	64,300
Effect of revaluation on lease obligations in US dollars			**128,424**	171,331
Write-off of the goodwill			**112,282**	-
Gain on disposal of properties held for sale	**13**		**-**	(8,435)
Effect of revaluation of provision for expected credit losses in US dollars			**63,993**	126,348
Changes in other assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities:				
Increase in deposits			**4,255,743**	27,634,959
Disbursements (reimbursement) of loans, net			**5,038,306**	(12,074,163)
Increase in investment securities			**(9,032,051)**	(4,954,083)
Decrease (increase) in term deposits with banks			**1,395,448**	(1,829,968)
Income taxes paid			**(2,354,495)**	(1,089,165)
Rent payments			**(570,287)**	(383,926)
Changes in other assets and liabilities			**3,091,020**	7,297,978
Net cash flows provided by operating activities			**9,727,672**	20,723,736
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of fixed assets	**9**		**(1,465,935)**	(953,224)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	**11b**		**(49,779)**	(35,736)
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets			**96,838**	172,477
Real estate investments	**12**		**(6,081)**	5,771
Net conversion effect - fixed assets	**9**		**-**	(9,001)
Effect of conversion of foreign subsidiaries			**247,207**	273,884
Effect of conversion of dissolve foreign subsidiary			**-**	(33,913)
Net cash flows used in investing activities			**(1,177,750)**	(579,742)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash dividends – shareholders of UNIBANK S.A.			**(2,049,629)**	(1,494,667)
Increase (decrease) of borrowed funds			**802,624**	(197,600)
Increase in subordinated debt			**134,246**	272,306
Dissolution of foreign subsidiary			**-**	36,177
Repurchases of shares			**(105,681)**	(2,746)
Net cash flows used in financing activities			**(1,218,440)**	(1,386,530)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			**7,331,482**	18,757,464
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			**124,283,496**	79,618,990
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation			**(11,728,266)**	14,178,776
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**5**	G	**119,886,712**	112,555,230

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1) ORGANIZATION

(a) General information

UNIBANK S.A. (www.unibankhaiti.com) is a commercial bank corporation, property of 413 investors from the Haitian private sector. Its main activities include banking, financing, credit, brokerage and foreign exchange, in Haiti and abroad, in compliance with the laws on banking. It was founded on November 20, 1992, received its official Bank License on January 18, 1993, and launched its public operations on July 19, 1993.

In Haiti as well as in foreign countries, UNIBANK S.A., directly or through its subsidiaries **(note 21)**, offers banking and financial services to its individual, commercial and institutional clients, using its national and international networks of:

- branches, agencies, service kiosks, offices and authorized paying agents;
- automatic teller machines (ATM);
- electronic point-of-sale terminals (POS);
- correspondent banks and international money transfer companies operating globally.

UNIBANK S.A. is present across the Haitian territory and also offers online (UNIBANK Online) and mobile banking services (UniMobile). The most important lines of business UNIBANK S.A. and its subsidiaries are involved in are the following:

- Commercial and investment bank services to all segments of the Haitian population, urban or rural, as well as of the Haitian Diaspora:
    - commercial (micro-businesses; small to middle businesses (SMEs); middle-market commercial and industrial firms; big corporations);
    - institutions (Non-Government Organizations [NGOs]; churches; credit unions; embassies; pension funds; etc);
    - retail (individuals and families).

- Insurance (property-casualty insurance; life-insurance; micro-insurance).

On October 1st, 2022, pursuant to the notice of non-objection obtained from BRH, Micro Credit National, a wholy-owned subsidiary of Unibank S.A. until September 30,2022, became a division of Unibank S.A. This division continues to serve micro-entrepreneurs within the Bank by giving them greater access to banking services, thereby promoting financial inclusion.

Unicrédit S.A. was dissolved in 2023 since consumer credits have been managed for several years by UNIBANK S.A.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1) ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

(a) General information (continued)

FONDATION UNIBANK, a non-profit philanthropic organization, created on April 6, 2006 by the shareholders of UNIBANK S.A., is not consolidated in these financial statements. At its creation, it received, as a donation, a permanent and unrecoverable endowment of 100 million gourdes ($US 2.5 million) from UNIBANK S.A. It is financed by the investment earnings from its endowment, and by the annual contributions received from UNIBANK S.A.

The main goal of FONDATION UNIBANK is to implement the corporate social responsibility policy of UNIBANK S.A., by participating in the promotion of Education; Research; Arts and Culture; Health; Sports; the Protection of the Environment; the Preservation of National Heritage; Entrepreneurship; and the Rule of Law and Civics in Haiti. The by-laws of the Foundation were published in the Official Journal of Haiti, *Le Moniteur*, number 36 of April 17, 2008.

(b) Legal information

The act of incorporation, the Bank License and the original by-laws of UNIBANK S.A. (The Bank) were published in the Official Journal of Haiti, *Le Moniteur*, number 19 of March 8, 1993. Thereafter, the authorized capital and the by-laws were modified several times by the shareholders (*Le Moniteur*, number 103 of December 28, 1994; number 74 of September 18, 1995; number 13 of February 17, 1997; number 43 of June 3, 2002; number 6 of January 24, 2005; number 63 of June 18, 2009; number 137 of October 4, 2011; number 62 of April 1, 2016; and number 183 of November 23, 2017).

The Head Office and legal domicile of the Bank is at 157, Faubert street, Petion-Ville, Haiti. The fiscal identification number of UNIBANK is 000-014-095-8.

(c) Supervision and Regulation

Pursuant to laws dated August 17, 1979 creating Banque de la République d'Haïti (The Bank of the Republic of Haiti - BRH) (Le Moniteur, number 72 of September 11, 1979), and May 14, 2012 bearing on banks and other financial organizations (Le Moniteur, number 4 - Special Edition of July 20, 2012), UNIBANK S.A. is regulated and supervised by the Central Bank (www.brh.net).

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1) ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Supervision and Regulation (continued)

Regarding the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), UNIBANK S.A. reports to the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH) and Unité Centrale de Renseignements Financiers (Central Unit for Financial Intelligence - UCREF), pursuant to the laws of November 11, 2013 sanctioning money laundering and the financing of terrorism (*Le Moniteur*, number 212 of November 14, 2013), of September 28, 2016 amending the law of November 11, 2013 (L*e Moniteur* no. 15 - Special issue of October 13, 2016), and of February 21, 2001 bearing on the laundering of money from illegal drug trafficking and other serious violations (*Le Moniteur*, number 97 of December 3, 2001). UNIBANK S.A. is registered in the United States of America in compliance with the requirements of the ''USA Patriot Act'' and the ''Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)''.

In reference to the fight against corruption, UNIBANK S.A., in addition to adhering to its principles of corporate governance and its Code of Ethics, complies with the information requests of the Unité de Lutte Contre la Corruption (Anti-Corruption Unit – ULCC) created by the decree of September 8, 2004 (*Le Moniteur,* number 61- Supplement of September 13, 2004). UNIBANK S.A. is governed by the law of March 12, 2014 on the prevention and punishment of corruption (*Le Moniteur*, number 87 of June 9, 2014); as well as by certain international conventions ratified by Haiti.

Unitransfer S.A (Haiti) is regulated and supervised by BRH in Haiti.

In addition to regular inspections by the aforementioned regulatory bodies, UNIBANK S.A. and UniTransfer S.A., retain the services of qualified international auditors to conduct independent audits of its compliance programs against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

(d) Scope of Consolidation

Subsidiaries of UNIBANK S.A. consolidated in these financial statements are presented in **note 21**. The principles of consolidation are presented in **note 2b.**

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2) BASIS FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION

(a) Accounting framework

The consolidated financial statements of UNIBANK S.A. and subsidiaries (the Group) were prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 25, 2024.

Comparative figures

The main accounting policies described below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets and liabilities as well as the results of the operations and the cash flows of UNIBANK S.A. and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. An entity is controlled by the Group when it has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control has been effectively transferred to the Group. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated

(c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are presented on a historical cost basis, with the exception of the portfolio of securities measured at amortized cost **(note 7)** and a local investment **(note 10)** measured at fair value through consolidated results.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Haitian Gourdes which is the Group's functional currency. The financial information reported has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2) BASIS FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(e) Use of estimates and judgment

In preparing these consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, Management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of recorded and contingent assets and liabilities, and also of income and expenses of the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates made by Management are based on historical data and other assumptions deemed reasonable. The main uncertainties affecting the estimates include: the determination of fair value of financial instruments, cumulative expected credit loss provisions; income taxes; the recoverable value and the book value of cash generating units in connection to the depreciation test of goodwill and other intangible assets; provisions and contingent liabilities for instance in the case of a lawsuit or restructuration plans.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Consequently, actual results could be different from those estimates, which could have an impact on future consolidated financial statements of the Group. See relevant accounting principles in **note 3** for further information on the use of estimates and assumptions.

(f) Critical judgment

In preparing these consolidated financial statements in agreement with International Financial Reporting Standards, Management must exercise significant judgement with an impact on the valuation of amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements included in the following notes:

Notes 3 (a) and 8	Loans – provision for expected credit losses
Note 3 (n)	General reserve – valuation
Note 7	Securities – fair value
Note 9	Fixed assets – depreciation and valuation
Note 10	Right-of-use assets – lease obligations – amortization and valuation

(Continued)

2) BASIS FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(f) Critical judgment (continued)

Note 11	Goodwill - valuation
Note 12	Investment properties – depreciation and valuation
Note 13	Properties held for sale - valuation
Note 14	Financial assets – provisions for expected credit losses
Note 17	Other liabilities – accrued expenses and provisions.

In 2023, the Haitian economy suffered the shocks of an increasingly volatile external environment affected in particular by high global inflation and the repercussions from the war in Ukraine. In Haiti, socio-economic tensions have intensified, impeding the free movement of goods and people, as well as causing a shortage of petroleum products and the devaluation of the gourde. Consequently, there was a significant increase in the monthly inflation rate of 11% in October 2022 which brought the cumulative year end rate to 47.2% on that date. This situation resulted in Haiti being classified as a hyperinflationary economy, by major international audit firms, since, as a trigger, the cumulative inflation rate over three years exceeded the 100% mark for the first time (105% as of September 30, 2023). However, this classification has not yet been adopted by the monetary authorities in Haiti nor by the vast majority of local entities given the temporary nature of the causes which justify this increase in the inflation index.

Indeed, an opposite trend has been observed since this ranking following measures taken by the Government, to increase public revenues, in particular. The monthly inflation rate increased from 11% in October 2022 to a monthly average of 1.6% for the year 2023. The exchange rate decreased from 154 gourdes per US dollar in March 2023 to 134 gourdes per US dollar in September 2023. The downward inflation forecast for the year 2024, as published by the IMF, stands at 13%. In the event that these index forecasts were not confirmed and the cumulative inflation index over the past three years remained above 100% in 2024, the Bank would review its consolidated financial statements in light of the requirements of IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". This standard calls for the restatement of non-monetary assets and liabilities as well as all elements of comprehensive income using a general price index as well as the recognition in net results of the net profit or loss on the monetary position.

According to Management, the consolidated financial statements were prepared on an adequate basis using fair judgment in all material respects and in accordance with the accounting policies summarized below.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Financial instruments

Classification and valuation of assets (IFRS 9)

On initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets of the Group are measured: at amortized cost or at fair value through profit and loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income. As of September 30, financial assets held by the Bank are measured at amortized cost with the exception of equity instruments of a local company measured at fair value covered by a reserve in retained earnings **(note 7 d)**.

The Group determines the classification of debt instruments based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of financial assets as well as the economic model under which these assets are managed, as described below:

Characteristics of contractual cash flows

To classify a debt instrument, the Group must determine if the contractual cashflows associated with the instrument represent solely the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal. The principal generally represents the fair value of the financial instrument at initial recognition. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs as well as profit margin. If the Group determines that the contractual cash flows associated with a debt instrument do not represent solely the payment of principal and interest, the financial instrument is classified as measured at fair value through consolidated profit and loss.

Equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless, at the time of initial recognition, the Group chooses to irrevocably designate an equity instrument, held for purposes other than trading, as measured at fair value through comprehensive income. As of September 30, the Group did not designate any financial instruments as at fair value through comprehensive income.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Business Model Assessment

The Group assesses the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to Management. The information considered includes:

- Management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the application of those policies in practice;

- The main risks which affect the performance of the business model and the strategy for managing those risks;

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's Management;

- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activities.

A portfolio of financial assets is held within a ''Hold-to-collect'' model when Management's main objective is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and not to sell them. A portfolio of financial instruments may be held within a model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets; such a model is a "Hold-to-collect and sell''. The perception and sale of instruments are both essential components of Management's objectives in holding this portfolio.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments at amortized cost

Financial instruments at amortized cost include debt securities, the contractual terms of which give rise to cash flows which correspond only to principal repayments and interest payments on the principal remaining due, and which are included in an economic model of the "Hold-to-collect and sell" type. Financial instruments at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet on the settlement date, including direct marginal transaction costs. Thereafter, they are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, after deduction of value adjustments for expected credit losses. Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method, including the amortization of transaction costs and premiums or discounts over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Loans, Treasury bonds, obligations of US Federal Agencies, term deposits and other assets are financial instruments at amortized cost held by the Group.

Financial assets held by the Group include debt instruments at amortized costs and equity instruments of local entities held for sales.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (IFRS 9)

At the time of initial recognition, all financial liabilities are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value including application transaction costs. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized costs or at fair value through profit and loss. The Group's financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Amortized cost financial liabilities include: deposits, borrowed funds, acceptances, subordinated debts and other liabilities.

Interest expenses on financial liabilities at amortized cost are recorded in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Reclassifications of financial assets and liabilities (IFRS 9)

Financial assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after when the Group changes its business model for managing the financial instruments. The reclassification is accounted for prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. Such changes in the business model and reclassifications should be rare.

Impairment of financial assets (IFRS 9)

At the end of each reporting period, the Group applies an impairment model in **three phases** to assess the expected credit losses on all financial assets measured at amortized cost: loans, credit engagements, financial guarantees, Treasury obligations and term deposits which are not presented at fair value. The expected credit losses model incorporates forward-looking information. The assessment of expected credit losses at each reporting period takes into consideration information which is reasonable and objective based on past events, actual circumstances, future forecasts and the future economic outlook. The estimates and use of prospective information require the exercise of significant judgment.

With respect to receivables reflected in other assets which are generally short term, the Group applies a simplified method which does not follow the evolution of credit risk but records a cumulative specific provision on the basis of expected credit losses on the life of the financial instruments at each reporting date from their origination dates. The expected credit loss provision determined using the three-phase approach for the loan portfolio is not reassessed based on subsequent events which occur during the period of assessment ending at the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements as reflected in **note 2 (a).**

Specific provisions applicable to financial instruments other than loans and financial instruments at fair value are reassessed on the basis of subsequent events which occur during the period of assessment.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Assessment of phases

The method of depreciation in **three phases** used to assess expected credit loss is based on the deterioration of the credit quality of a financial instrument since initial recognition.

Phase 1. If at the reporting date, the credit risk associated with financial instruments which is not credit impaired has not increased significantly from the date of initial recording, these instruments are classified at Phase 1 and an expected credit loss provision is measured and recorded at each reporting date at an amount equal to expected credit loss over the next 12 months.

Phase 2. If the credit risk associated with a financial instrument has increased significantly from the date of initial recording, the financial instruments will be classified at phase 2 and will be considered impaired. In this case, a provision for the expected credit loss is assessed and recorded at each reporting date at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the life of the financial instrument.

In subsequent periods, if the credit risk associated with the financial instrument decreases such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk in comparison to the credit risk at initial recording, the expected credit loss model requires that the cumulative expected credit loss provision be decreased to phase 1, equivalent to a 12-month expected credit loss.

Phase 3. When one or more events with a negative impact on the future are estimated cashflow from the financial instrument occur after initial recognition, the impaired financial asset is classified at phase 3 and will be considered as an asset in default. A provision equal to the expected credit loss over the life of the asset continues to be recorded or, the asset is written-off.

Interest income is calculated on the gross book value of financial assets classified in phases 1 and 2, and on the net book value of financial assets in phase 3.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank uses an internal credit notation system and a notation of credit risks recommended by the Central Bank. To measure an important increase in credit risk of a financial instrument, the Probability of Default (PD) for the next 12 months from the reporting date is compared to the Probability of Default over 12 months from the date of initial recognition. The Group includes absolute and relative values in the definition of a significant increase in credit risk and a security margin when contractual payments are in arrears for more than 30 days. All financial instruments for which payments are in arrears for more than 30 days are classified at **phase 2** even if other indicators do not warrant a significant increase in credit risk. The assessment of an important increase in credit risk requires the exercise of significant judgment.

Assessment of expected credit loss

Expected Credit Loss **(ECL)** corresponds to a weighted average probability of the present value of cash shortfalls expected over the remaining life of a financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between the expected contractual cashflow at origination and the cashflow the Group expects to collect.

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- Probability of Default (PD)
- Loss Given Default (LGD); and
- Exposure at Default (EAD).

The measurement of ECL per IFRS 9 is based, as applicable, on the parameters of the risk model used by the Bank for the measurement of cumulative provisions based on IAS 39, namely the PD, LGD and EAD.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Assessment of expected credit loss (continued)

For loans to micro-enterprises, the loss of value based on a scale established according to the number of days in arrears as follows:

Days in arrears	Overdue loans	Restructured loans
0-6 days	1.25%	50%
7-29 days	1.50%	50%
30-60 days	20%	50%
61-90 days	50%	50%
91 days and more	100%	100%

These risk parameters are adjusted based on prospective macroeconomic factors, such as interest rates, expected unemployment rates, and projections of Gross Domestic Product and inflation index. In particular, in 2023, these forward-looking data on which the assumptions are based include: the political unrest which has hindered free movement in certain areas of the country, affected the purchasing power of consumers and decapitalized several companies, as well as the sanctions taken by some countries against political and economic agents in Haiti, accentuating the climate of uncertainty and crisis.

The Group has the necessary credit expertise and adjusts the results from the model of expected credit loss when it becomes evident that the notation and model of credit risk do not appropriately represent the risk and other information known or forecasted.

Expected credit losses for all financial instruments are taken into account to establish the "Provision for credit losses" in the consolidated statement of income and the cumulative provision is presented in "Provision for expected credit losses", a contra account of the financial instruments at amortized cost. The cumulative allowance for ECL related to the credit risk on off balance sheet instruments is included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets on initial recognition

Upon initial recognition, the Group determines if a financial asset is credit-impaired. For financial assets which are credit impaired on initial recognition, the Group records in cumulative ''provision for expected credit losses'' the changes in the expected credit loss over the life of the asset. The Group records the changes in expected credit loss over the life of the asset in "Provision for credit losses" in the consolidated statement of income, even if the expected credit loss over the life of the asset is less than the expected cashflow estimated at initial recognition. As of September 30, the Group did not hold any credit-impaired financial asset on initial recognition.

Default

The definition of default used by the Group to assess expected credit losses and to transfer financial instruments from one phase to another is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes. The Group considers that a financial instrument is in default when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred or that contractual payments are past-due for more than 90 days.

Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are written off either partially or in full when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The financial asset in default is written off against the cumulative "Provision for Expected Credit Losses" related thereto when attempts to realize guarantees and other recourse have not been conclusive, or the borrower is involved in bankruptcy or liquidation procedures, and it is improbable that the balances due to the Group will be collected. With respect to credit card and microfinance loans, loans are written-off when they are over 180 days in arrears. The Bank writes off loans when they are in arrears for more than 360 days.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Restructured financial assets

The terms of a financial asset may be renegotiated or modified, resulting in contractual terms which have an impact on the expected cashflow from the financial asset. The accounting treatment of such modifications depends on the nature and extent of those modifications. A modification resulting from the credit risk of the borrower, such as in the case of restructuration of the debt of a financially stressed borrower, is generally treated as a modification of the original financial asset and does not result in derecognition. Advantageous conditions may include a deferral of payment, an extension of the amortization period, a reduction in interest rate, forgiveness of part of principal, debt consolidation, relief and other measures, and are intended to avoid repossession of the guarantee.

A modification for reasons other than the credit risk associated with the borrower is considered an extinction of the right to initial cash flows; consequently, the modification results in derecognition of the original financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset based on new contractual terms.

If the Bank determines that a modification does not result in derecognition, the financial asset continues to be subject to the same evaluation of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, as previously described. The expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfall from the existing asset. For financial assets modified when they were measured on the basis of expected credit losses over their lives, they can revert to 12-month expected credit losses if the financial situation of the borrower is improved, and the improvement can objectively be attributed to an event which occurred after the recognition of the initial impairment.

If the modification results in derecognition of the initial financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset, the new financial asset is classified at **phase 1** unless it is determined that the new financial asset is impaired at the time of renegotiation. For purpose of assessing a significant increase in credit risk, the date of initial recognition of the new financial asset is the date of modification.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when rights to the contractual cashflows from the financial instrument expire or the rights to receive contractual cash flows are transferred in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to a third party. On derecognition of a financial asset, a gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the consideration received.

(b) Conversion of foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currencies are translated in Haitian Gourdes at exchange rates prevailing at year end. Gains and losses resulting from this translation are included in the consolidated statement of income.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Gains and losses related to foreign exchange operations are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, Unitransfer International Ltd., GFN Assets International Ltd. and GFN American Holdings LLC. (previously GFN Real Estate Ltd.), expressed in US dollars, are presented in the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements. All assets and liabilities are translated into local currency at the closing rate, and income and expenses are translated at the average rate for the year approximating the effective rates at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences resulting from the conversion of these consolidated financial statements were recorded in the ''Translation adjustment'' account in shareholders' equity and in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Upon derecognition of these subsidiaries through sale or dissolution, the translation effects were transferred to the consolidated retained earnings.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Conversion of foreign currencies (continued)

The consolidated financial statements presented in **schedules I to V** are translated in US dollars in accordance with IAS 21. Thus, assets and liabilities are translated at the official year end exchange rate. Shareholders' equity is translated at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, the income and expenses are converted at the average rate for the year. The resulting translation adjustments are separately reflected in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

(c) Cash and due from banks

Cash and term deposits with banks are short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash without notice and which are within three months of maturity when acquired. These are reflected at cost.

(d) Securities

Securities are composed of foreign and local securities, which are authorized by the Investment Policy, approved by the Board Directors.

Foreign securities may include US Treasury Bills, US Federal Agency Bonds, bonds of emerging countries and OECD countries and from Supra National Institutions (SNAT). As of September 30,2023, foreign securities include US Treasury Bills and US Federal Agency Bonds.

Local securities may be composed of equity investments and corporate bonds from local private companies, Treasury, and Banque de la République d'Haiti (BRH) bonds.

Securities, are classified as follows:

Amortized cost instruments

Amortized cost investments are non-derivative instruments with fixed and determined payments, with fixed maturity that the Bank holds for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. The portfolio is composed of securities authorized by the investment policy approved by the Board of Directors. They are recorded at amortized cost, based on the effective net interest rate method and net of a provision for expected credit losses, if required. Amortized cost investments consist of term deposits, presented in "Terms deposits with Banks, net", Haitian Treasury bonds and US Federal Agencies Bonds presented in "Securities, net" in the consolidated balance sheet.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost, except for land, which has been revalued and stated at fair value in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No. 16. Except for land, leasehold improvements, and investments in progress, depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful life using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease terms using the straight-line method. Investments in progress will be depreciated over their estimated useful life from the time they are ready for usage.

The fair value of land has been determined based on appraisals made by independent real estate appraisers. The book value has been adjusted to the average appraised market value. The revaluation surplus has been recorded, net of deferred income taxes, in the revaluation reserve-land, a separate account of shareholders' equity **(note 3p).** In 2001, the Bank revalued the land at fair value in accordance with the treatment permitted by International Financial Reporting Standard No.16. Management believes that it will not be able to obtain fair value information on an ongoing basis in the absence of a reliable active market. Therefore, Management decided to consider the last estimated value as deemed cost of these lands.

Depreciation rates applied to the main categories of fixed assets are as follows:

Buildings	2.5% - 5.0%
Equipment and furniture	20%
Computer equipment	20%
Leasehold improvements	10% - 20%
Vehicles	25%

Depreciation methods, useful life and residual value of the various categories of fixed assets are reviewed periodically.

Major expenses for improvements and reconditioning are capitalized, and expenses for maintenance and repairs are charged to expenses.

Gains or losses realized on disposal of fixed assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. When revalued land and buildings are sold, the related surplus, reflected in the revaluation reserve, is transferred to retained earnings.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Properties held for sale

Properties held for sale, reflected in other assets, consist of land and buildings obtained in settlement of unpaid loans or repossessed. They are reflected at the lower of their estimated fair value or cost, which is equivalent to the balance of the unpaid loans plus interest receivable at the time of default, plus recovery fees incurred by the Bank.

These properties are actively marketed for sale in their current state for a period usually not exceeding one year unless there are circumstances beyond the control of the Bank. The properties that do not meet those criteria are reclassified as investment properties.

The carrying value of these assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. In case of impairment, the carrying value is adjusted to the net realizable value, which is equivalent to the estimated selling price in the normal course of business.

Fair value is estimated based on appraisals from independent real estate appraisers or sale agreements.

In accordance with banking regulations, a reserve of 20% is required on properties held for sale. This reserve is established by direct transfer from retained earnings to “valuation reserve – investment properties and properties held for sale'', a sub-account of shareholders’ equity. This reserve is not subject to distribution.

(g) Investment properties

Investment properties represent land and buildings held by the Bank for an indefinite period and use, in anticipation that they will experience an increase in value compared to their original book value. In accordance with an alternative treatment permitted by IAS 40, these properties are reflected at amortized cost. They are amortized on a straight-line basis at the depreciation rate of 5% of the buildings held by the Bank.

In accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law of May 14, 2012, these properties are subject to a 20% reserve established from retained earnings. The difference between the annual depreciation calculated at a rate of 5% and the annual regulatory reserve at the rate of 20% is reflected in a sub-account of shareholders' equity entitled "Valuation Reserve - investment properties and properties held for sale.” This reserve is not subject to distribution.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill presented in other assets is not amortized and is evaluated at every year end in order to identify any impairment in value. Goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate an impairment. Goodwill is presented at cost less impairment. Management believes that there has been no significant decrease in the book value of goodwill as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill impairment is recognized in 2023 as indicated in **note 11**.

Computer softwares, which makes up other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis at rates ranging from 20% to 100%.

(i) Acceptances and letters of credit

The Bank's potential liability with respect to trade acceptances and letters of credit is reflected as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet. The Bank's recourse against its customers in the case of a call on these commitments is reported as an asset for the same amount.

(j) Deposits and subordinated debt

Deposits and subordinated debt are recorded at cost. The estimated fair value of these liabilities is assumed to be equal to their carrying value since the interest rates are in line with the current market rates.

(k) Paid-in capital

Paid-in capital reported in shareholders' equity is composed of common shares. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments. Dividends are recorded against retained earnings when approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Paid-in surplus

The excess over par value received or paid by the Bank in capital stock transactions, is recorded in paid-in surplus. Paid-in surplus is decreased when treasury shares are repurchased, for the excess of the repurchase price over the nominal value of these shares. This excess is charged to retained earnings after the paid-in surplus becomes nil.

(m) Legal reserve

In agreement with the law on financial institutions, an amount of 10% of income before income taxes, reduced by prior years' losses, if any, is transferred every year in a reserve account in order to constitute the legal reserve, until such reserve reaches a maximum of 50% of the paid-in capital.

(n) General reserve

The general reserve is created by direct transfer from retained earnings and includes, as applicable, the excess of the provision required by the Central Bank (BRH) to cover potential losses on assets and the general provision for loan losses over the assessment of expected credit losses based on International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9. This reserve is not subject to distribution.

(o) Revaluation reserve-land

The revaluation surplus on land is reflected in the revaluation reserve-land"", a component of shareholders' equity. This surplus will be transferred to retained earnings upon disposal of the land. All revaluation losses will be recorded directly as expenses in the consolidated statement of income unless they relate to an existing revaluation surplus for the same land, in which case the revaluation loss will first be applied to the "revaluation reserve-land."

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenues from contracts with customers are recognized when the Group transfers control over the services offered to customers for amounts which correspond to the counterpart expected to be received for the services offered. Revenue related to services provided is recorded on the basis of performance obligations met at the end of the reporting period. The determination of the timing in which performance obligations are met and allocation of transaction price to performance obligations require the exercise of judgment.

(q) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is accounted for using the effective interest method for all "amortized cost" financial instruments and financial instruments at "fair value through profit and loss". The effective interest method is the basis for the calculation of the amortized cost of an asset and of revenue recognition in the period affected.

Per IFRS 9, the effective interest rate is the rate used for discounting the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of a financial instrument to obtain its gross carrying amount. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, except for ECL. The calculation takes into account transaction costs and fees as well as premiums and discounts.

For financial instruments which are not considered credit impaired (phase 1), interest revenue is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments. For financial instruments which are credit impaired (phases 2 and 3), revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost which, represents the gross carrying amount less provision for expected credit loss.

(r) Commissions

Commissions that are material to the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Commission income and expenses, which are assimilated to service fees are recognized as income when the services are rendered.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Lease contracts

On initial recognition, the Bank records a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for leases of properties leased in accordance with IFRS 16.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the lease obligation plus prepaid lease payments, plus initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of any cost expected for the dismantling of the underlying asset, less any lease inducements. This non-monetary asset is expressed in the functional currency of the Bank and is amortized, on a straight-line basis, over the anticipated probable duration of the lease.

The lease liability is originally measured at the present value of future lease payments, using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate, which is the borrowing rate available to the Bank to finance similar assets in a similar economic environment and under the same terms and conditions. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses the average historical borrowing rate of BRH of 4% in dollars, and the average rates used on the interbank market, including the discount rate used for BRH bonds, of 18% in gourdes.

Each rental payment over the term of the contract is allocated between the amortization of the lease obligation and finance charges. The lease liability is subsequently revalued to reflect any changes in the contract terms.

The lease term is the irrevocable period of the lease plus the periods covered by extension options that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes:

- The amount of the lease liability,
- Payments made at the beginning of the contract,
- The associated direct costs and restructuring costs, if any.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any. It is also adjusted for any revaluation of the lease liability resulting from changes in the lease agreement.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lesser of the life of the asset and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The amortization period used by the Group is between 4 and 20 years.

Expenses associated with short-term rentals and contracts of insignificant value are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(t) Income taxes

Income taxes are calculated on the consolidated income before income taxes for the year and comprise current and deferred income taxes. Current income taxes are taxes payable on the taxable income for the year using statutory tax rates and other adjustments that may affect income taxes payable. Deferred income taxes resulting from timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes are reflected in other assets or liabilities, as need be. In accordance with the Income Tax Act, these losses may be carried forward in future years over a period of five years.

Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income except to the extent that it relates to items of comprehensive income, in which case it is recorded therein. Items of comprehensive income are reflected net of income taxes, except for the effect of translation of foreign subsidiaries, which is not subject to income taxes, because it is unlikely that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Group recognizes in other assets or liabilities, where applicable, the deferred tax resulting from the difference between the rental expense recognized for tax purposes on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease and the result from the application of IFRS 16.

The Group has recorded in other liabilities deferred income taxes resulting from land revaluation. The related amounts will be reversed upon the sale of the land.

(u) Regulatory reserve for deposits and other liabilities

According to the reserve requirements of the Central Bank, as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, 40% of liabilities in local currency, and 53% and 51% respectively on liabilities in foreign currency, must be held in deposits at the Central Bank. Up to 12.5% of the calculated on liabilities in foreign currencies are maintained in gourdes. The reserve requirement on deposits of non-financial public enterprises is 100%.

(v) Net income per equivalent share of paid-in capital

Net income per equivalent share of paid-in capital is calculated by dividing net income for the year attributable to shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average of equivalent common shares outstanding during the year.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(w) Insurance

Insurance premiums are recognized as revenue proportionally over the period of coverage. As of the balance sheet date, the unearned insurance premium is reported in liabilities, which represent the portion of premium received on contracts in force that relate to periods after the balance sheet date. A single premium is charged to the customers at inception. The consideration received is deferred as a liability and recognized over the life of the contract on a straight-line basis. Revenue generated by insurance premiums is presented separately from commissions and net of related taxes and other charges levied on the premiums.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period, even if reported subsequently to the Group within the reporting deadline. The Group reserves the right to reject claims if not reported within the contractual deadline. The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims since they are generally short-term.

(x) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when the Group has an obligation (legal or implied) resulting from past events and that it is probable that a future cash outflow will be necessary to meet this obligation and which cannot be reliably estimated. The timing or amount of cash outflow may be uncertain. A current obligation may be legal or implied resulting from past events, such as claims or similar past events. The provisions are not discounted since Management estimates that they will be honored or reversed in 12 months or less.

The amount recorded as provisions is revalued at each reporting date and must represent the best estimate based on the most reliable indicators considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When it is assessed that it is unlikely that economic resources will be used to settle an obligation, no liability is recognized.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(y) Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, some standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet in effect as of September 30, 2023. These changes have not been taken into account in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of UNIBANK. They are as follows:

IFRS 17 – Insurance contract	Effective for years beginning on or after January 1st, 2023. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4.
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Consolidated financial statements and investments in associates and joint ventures*	No effective date is determined yet by IASB for this change that pertains to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint ventures.
Amendment to IAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements*	Effective for years beginning on or after January 1st, 2023 which modifies the classification of liabilities as current and non - current and disclosures of accounting policies based on significance.
Amendment to IAS 8 *Accounting policies, change in accounting estimates and errors*	Effective for years beginning on or after January 1st, 2023. It introduces a new definition for accounting estimates and specifies the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates.
Amendment to IAS 12 *Income taxes*	Effective for years beginning on or after January 1st 2023. It specifies how companies should account for deferred tax on certain transactions i.e. – leases and decommissioning provisions.

With the exception of the new IFRS 17 currently being evaluated, the Bank's management does not anticipate that these amendments will have a material impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Risk management framework

Effective risk management is fundamental to the general strategy of the Group. In all the business segments and markets in which the Group operates, Management aims to maintain a strong and disciplined risk management culture. The Directors and employees of the Group are invested with the responsibility to continuously reinforce this corporate culture based on effective risk management.

At UNIBANK, risks are assessed and managed according to the following four categories:

1) Financial risk, which includes credit risk, liquidity and market risk;

2) Operational risk encompassing the risk, of loss resulting from processes, human resources, and inadequate or faulty internal control systems, or from external events such as natural catastrophes or terrorist attacks;

3) Insolvency risk resulting from management of capital;

4) Other risks: strategic risk, reputational risk, insurance risk and environmental risk.

The Board of Directors and the Group Senior Management team have the responsibility and oversight of the risk management framework as well as the associated governance structure. The Group applies the three lines of defense recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Control and Supervision namely: 1) managing the lines/segments/units of activities; 2) managing the operational risk at corporate level; 3) internal and external audit reviews.

Risk management policies of the Group are established to identify and analyze the risk to which the group is exposed, to set appropriate risk limits and controls. Risk management policies are reassessed based on market conditions and products and services offered. The Group, through its Code of Ethics and training programs, aims to develop and maintain a control environment in which all employees are aware of their roles and responsibilities.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Governance structure and risk governance

The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility to establish and oversee the Bank's risk management framework. Its Executive Committee, assisted by the Management Team, oversees closely the financial and non-financial risks to which the bank is exposed.

The Board has established the following committees, which are responsible for monitoring the Bank's risk management policies in their respective areas:

- ***Credit Committee:*** The Credit Committee has the authority and responsibility to approve and reject credit requests, modify credit terms, and approve the limits as well as the credit commitments. This committee defines the Bank's credit policies, ensures credit risk management and monitors the quality of the credit portfolio.

- ***Loan Review Committee:*** This committee has the authority to evaluate the degree of inherent risk and decide on the rating of credit facilities, the strategy and the frequency of credit account reviews, write-offs, sign-offs, and all actions to undertake in order to protect the Bank against the risk of credit loss.

- ***Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO):*** This Committee has put in place a prudent policy for managing liquidity, foreign exchange and interest rate risks. Within this committee, key Management personnel meet weekly to discuss the Bank's financial position and decide on interest rates, foreign exchange and investments.

- ***Investment Committee:*** This committee supervises the Treasury function to ensure that the investment policy established by the Board of Directors is adhered to. This committee approves of all investment decisions as well as the nature and maturity of financial instruments to be acquired.

- ***Audit Committee***: UNIBANK S.A.'s Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the process of preparing financial information, overseeing the efficiency of the internal control system, the internal audit and the risk management policies, and supervising annual reporting on a consolidated basis.

- ***Compliance Committee:*** The Compliance Committee oversees that the Bank's policies and procedures are in adherence to the laws, the Bank's Code of Ethics and other regulations. It is also responsible to oversee that UNIBANK S.A. is in compliance with the laws and ensures that appropriate anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism policies and procedures are implemented and followed.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Capital Management

An adequate capital ratio is of foremost strategic importance against the risks of insolvency of a financial institution. Adequacy of capital constitutes the first and most important line of defense of UNIBANK in managing the risk of insolvency. In addition to invested capital, the Bank uses some instruments of quasi-capital, such as subordinated long-term debt and other regulatory capital allowed in the capital ratios. Within its policies and strategies, the Bank regularly assesses its capital adequacy as well as its capacity to continue to develop and sustain adequate capital ratios so as to maintain the confidence of depositors, investors and other market constituents.

The capital adequacy of Haitian banks is regulated in accordance with the Central Bank's capital requirements (amended Circular No. 88-1) as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, with the Central Bank’s requirements with respect to the sufficiency of capital. Every banking institution must comply with the following two capital adequacy standards:

- **Ratio of assets/capital** - A maximum multiple of 20 times between total assets and some qualifying off-balance sheet assets, and regulatory capital.
- **Ratio of capital/risk-weighted assets** – The ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets should not be less than 12%. Risk weighted assets comprise balance sheet and some off-balance sheet assets to which specific risk weights are assigned based on credit risk, operational and market risks.

Regulatory capital consisting of:

- Tier 1 (Tiers 1A and 1B) capital attributable to ordinary shareholders after deduction of the regulatory reserve on investment properties and properties held for sale and the revaluation reserve.
- Additional capital (Tier 2) consisting of:
  - Financial instruments (face value and issue premium) with an initial duration of at least 5 years. The values are gradually adjusted for instruments exceeding 5 years.
  - General reserve for loan losses if any.
  - Provisions for expected credit losses on loans and other assets in accordance with IFRS 9.

In addition to the minimum requirement of 12% set above, financial institutions must constitute permanently, on an individual basis and on a consolidated basis, an additional capital buffer set at 2.5% of the weighted risks, which must be composed entirely of basic capital elements (Tier 1A).

Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Capital Management (continued)

Failure to comply with this requirement does not constitute a breach subject to disciplinary actions. Insufficiencies, if any, would require the constitution or reconstitution of this buffer by limiting the distribution of profits to a variable percentage depending on the importance of the insufficiency.

Financial institutions are required to comply with the following overall capital requirements:

- Common Equity Tier 1 A capital: minimum ratio of 9.25% of weighted risks
- Common Equity Tier 1 capital: minimum ratio of 11.50% of weighted risks
- Total equity: minimum ratio of 14.5% of weighed risks.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital consists of Common Equity-Tier A capital and additional Common Equity-tier 1B capital.

Unibank's Common Equity Tier 1A capital includes: paid-in capital net, paid-in surplus, legal reserve, earnings for the last completed financial year, translation adjustments, net of intangible assets, excess of the right-of-use of leased assets over the related lease liabilities, goodwill and deferred tax assets if any, on a consolidated basis.

Additional tier 1B basic capital includes paid-up financial instruments with unlimited duration or with a minimum notice period of 5 years and reimbursement subject to prior agreement of the Central Bank and/or subordinated to all liabilities adjusted to exclude:

- Items included in Tier 1A capital;
- Minority interest;
- Treasury Tier 1B financial instruments;
- Investments in the form of Tier 1B capital of other institutions;
- Excess of the limits set in the circular on concentration of credit risks;
- Shortage of the provision for expected credit losses;
- Any shortage of provision;
- Any fraction of non-controlling interest in excess of 12% of the weighed risk of the consolidated entities reflecting such.

Unibank does not hold additional Tier 1B capital.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Capital Management (continued)

As of September 30, these ratios were as follows:

	2023	2022
Assets/equity ratio (maximum ratio: 20 times)	**14.46 times**	15.90 times
Equity to risk assets ratio (minimum ratio 12%)	**19.41%**	17.68%
Common Equity Tier 1 A capital ratio (minimum ratio: **9.25%**)	**17.11%**	15.34%
Tier 1 capital ratio (minimum ratio: **11.5%)**	**17.11%**	15.34%
Total capital ratio **(**minimum ratio: **14.5%)**	**19.41%**	17.68%

(d) Financial risk management

Financial risks to be managed by the Bank include cash, credit and market risks, including interest rate, foreign exchange and fair value risks.

d1) LIQUIDITY RISK

If UNIBANK S.A. does not have sufficient liquidity to meet its current obligations, it is then exposed to liquidity risk. Prudent and effective management of liquidity is therefore an essential element of the Bank's policy to maintain market confidence and protect its capital.

To manage this risk, the Asset – Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of UNIBANK S.A. has put in place a prudent and dynamic policy of cash management which allows the Bank to have sufficient liquidity to meet its current obligations as they become due. In addition, Management closely monitors the maturity of deposits and loans as well as other resources and claims against those resources so as to ensure a proper matching between resources and obligations, while complying with the statutory requirements applicable to the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank's cash management policy ensures constant monitoring of the Bank's liquidity and a dynamic management of its short-term and long-term liquidity needs. This monitoring is performed by the Treasury Department, under close supervision of the Bank's Asset - Liability Management Committee. This Committee meets weekly, and as needed, to analyze the reserve and liquidity position of the Bank, and to take the appropriate decisions and amend the cash management policy when necessary.

UNIBANK S.A. is in compliance with the Central Bank regulations in terms of liquidity. As of September 30, it maintains the regulatory cash reserve required by Circular No. 111 **(note 3 u)**.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d1) LIQUIDITY RISK (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, the maturity profile of UNIBANK financial liabilities based on their initial contractual maturity is as follows:

September 30, 2023

(In thousands of gourdes)	0-3 months	3-6 months	6 months -1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Deposits: **(note 15)**					
Demand deposits	G 86,601,082	-	-	-	**86,601,082**
Savings account	74,491,444	-	-	162,138	**74,653,582**
Term deposits	3,819,870	9,445,747	1,879,511	12,620	**15,157,748**
Total deposits	**164,912,396**	**9,445,747**	**1,879,511**	**174,758**	**176,412,412**
Borrowed funds **(note 16)**	-	1,000,000	-	2,073,558	**3,073,558**
Lease liabilities **(note 10)**	-	-	349,547	820,546	**1,170,093**
Commitments: acceptances and letters of credit	146,727	-	-	-	**146,727**
Subordinated debt **(note 18)**	-	-	-	1,771,401	**1,771,401**
Other liabilities, net of taxes payable, deferred taxes and other taxes payable **(note 17)**	13,080,131	-	-	6,902,748	**19,982,879**
	13,226,858	**1,000,000**	**349,547**	**11,568,253**	**26,144,658**
Total	**G 178,139,254**	**10,445,747**	**2,229,058**	**11,743,011**	**202,557,070**

September 30, 2022

(In thousands of gourdes)	0-3 months	3-6 months	6 months -1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Deposits: **(note 15)**					
Demand deposits	G 80,615,655	-	-	-	**80,615,655**
Savings account	74,569,116	-	-	147,768	**74,716,884**
Term deposits	6,687,226	8,440,412	1,683,792	12,700	**16,824,130**
Total deposits	**161,871,997**	**8,440,412**	**1,683,792**	**160,468**	**172,156,669**
Borrowed funds **(note 16)**	-	-	-	2,270,934	**2,270,934**
Lease liabilities **(note 10)**	-	-	272,877	654,793	**927,670**
Commitments: acceptances and letters of credit	654,413	-	-	-	**654,413**
Subordinated debt **(note 18)**	-	-	-	1,637,155	**1,637,155**
Other liabilities, net of taxes payable, deferred taxes and other taxes payable **(note 17)**	11,314,391	-	-	5,704,409	**17,018,800**
	11,968,804	**-**	**272,877**	**10,267,291**	**22,508,972**
Total	**G 173,840,801**	**8,440,412**	**1,956,669**	**10,427,759**	**194,665,641**

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK

Credit risk results from the inability of a borrower to fulfill its financial or contractual obligations towards the Bank. To manage this risk, UNIBANK S.A. has put in place various policies and procedures which allow strict and systematic monitoring of its cash, investments, loan portfolio and other assets.

As of September 30, the maximum exposure to credit risk relates to the following significant financial assets:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Cash and due from banks: (note 5)			
Deposits with BRH (Central Bank) and BNC	G	**92,265,616**	90,664,724
Deposits with foreign banks		**14,301,357**	15,437,392
Items in transit		**1,924,732**	1,004,094
		108,491,705	107,106,210
Term deposits with banks, net, (note 6)		**2,154,049**	3,548,574
Securities : (note 7)			
Foreign investments, net		**35,748,434**	27,876,964
Local investments, net		**5,203,585**	4,048,829
		40,952,019	31,925,793
Credit :			
Loans, net **(note 8)**		**51,116,986**	57,182,008
Acceptances and letters of credit		**146,727**	654,413
		51,263,713	57,836,421
Other assets, net (note 14)			
Receivables – remittance agents		**1,483,788**	737,242
Premium receivable – UniAssurances S.A.		**455,504**	281,072
Advances – suppliers and others		**109,162**	91,796
Others		**298,149**	270,995
		2,346,603	1,381,105
Provision for expected credit losses		**(112,450)**	(66,938)
		2,234,153	1,314,167
Total financial assets	G	**205,095,639**	201,731,165

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

i. Cash and due from banks

Cash and due from banks are held at important financial institutions that the Bank considers as being financially solid. The financial viability of these institutions is reviewed periodically by the Asset Liability Management Committee. As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively 79% and 82% of these cash and cash equivalents are kept at the Central Bank as reserve coverage.

Monetary policies adopted by the Central Bank of Haiti, the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States of America or other international institutions located in territories where the Group holds financial assets, may have an impact on the Group's activities, results and financial position.

ii. Term deposits with banks

Term deposits with foreign banks are considered to be low risk financial instruments.

iii. Securities

Investment risk occurs when a security loses value due to unfavorable financial performance, real or expected, of the issuer. To manage this risk, UNIBANK S.A. has developed and put in place policies and procedures which clearly define the nature and quality of the investments that Management may select.

The main aspects of the Bank's policy may be summarized as follows:

- Invest in negotiable securities, which have superior credit ratings, are highly liquid, readily marketable and with minimal risk of capital loss.

- Invest in overseas banks and/or in investment grade securities (AAA, AA, A, BBB) such as US Treasury Bonds, or certificates of deposits issued by prime American or European banks. Corporate securities (bonds, commercial paper, asset backed securities) must be "investment grade".

- Invest in Haiti in BRH (Central Bank) bonds and in Treasury Bonds issued by the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH).

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

iii. Securities (continued)

- Avoid taking positions which are speculative.
- Avoid concentration by amount, by sector, by type of instrument and by financial institution. In that respect, limits are established by the Investment Committee.

The Bank considers United States Government and Federal Agencies bonds as risk free. Equity instruments, investments in corporate bonds and other similar instruments are considered as moderate risk investments while having an "Investment Grade" classification. To monitor this risk, the Group invests in instruments of which they master the operational and financial mechanisms, with a return proportionate to the risks. The financial information is reviewed periodically to evaluate the viability of these investments.

Thus, Management considers the risk relative to Haitian Treasury bonds to be low. Management is confident that the BRH and the Haitian Treasury will be able to honor their commitments within the contractual deadlines.

iv. Credit

The credit policy is defined by the board of directors. Credit risk is managed by the Credit Committee. The Credit Committee, which includes executive officers who are members of the Board and Bank Management, meets weekly and as needed to make decisions on loan approval requests, renewals or amendments to existing facilities. In addition to the Credit Administration Department, the approval process is also reinforced by the existence of a unit of control and evaluation of credit risk named "Credit Risk Management". This unit independently reviews credit files to evaluate supporting documentation and assess the credit quality and risks.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

iv. Credit (continued)

UNIBANK S.A.'s ability to manage credit losses is ensured through an appropriate diversification of risks, the type of guarantees obtained, sufficient shareholders' equity and impairment provision. The guarantees required from the borrowers also constitute an important factor of risk coverage, since an important part of the loan portfolio is covered by first lien on top tangible assets.

Within the Bank's policy framework, the Bank complies as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, with BRH's prudential regulations: Circular No. 87 on loan classification and calculation of provision for loan losses, Circular No. 83-4 on credit concentration which limits credit extension by borrower and by economic sector to a percentage of the Bank's statutory capital requirements, and Circular no. 97 requiring that loans in foreign currency do not exceed 50% of liabilities in foreign currency.

The political and economic environment in Haiti has led Management to revise its approach to credit management by emphasizing quality management rather than expending outstandings. The inclusion of the micro-enterprise loan portfolio, which has higher risk characteristics, explains in addition to the Bank's higher own risks, the higher endowments and credit loss balance in 2023. MCN data, integrated as of October 1, 2022, is presented separately in the notes to the financial statements.

The sanctions imposed on certain political and economic agents, as mentioned in **note 3 a**, have also led the Bank to take precautionary measures with respect to transactions with these parties.

v. Other assets

The Bank considers the credit risk related to other financial assets as low.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

Geographic allocation of financial risk

As of September 30, the geographic allocation of credit risk based on the ultimate location of assets is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Cash and due from banks			
Haiti	G	**94,190,348**	91,668,818
United States		**13,808,505**	15,208,175
Canada		**113,728**	227,487
Europe		**379,124**	1,730
		108,491,705	107,106,210
Term deposits with banks, net			
United States		**1,202,706**	2,840,468
Canada		**951,343**	708,106
		2,154,049	3,548,574
Securities, net			
Haiti		**5,203,585**	4,048,829
États-Unis		**35,585,268**	27,859,610
Europe		**4,669**	4,093
Interest receivable on foreign securities		**158,497**	13,261
		35,748,434	27,876,964
Total securities, net		**40,952,019**	31,925,793
Credit			
Haiti		**51,263,713**	57,836,421
Other assets, net			
Haiti		**904,750**	588,096
United States		**1,329,403**	726,071
		2,234,153	1,314,167
Total financial assets	G	**205,095,639**	201,731,165

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK

Market risk arises from price fluctuations on the market and encompasses mainly interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and the risk of fair value of financial instruments. The Bank's objective is to manage these risks within acceptable parameters in order to be profitable and to maximize its return on investment while preserving shareholders' equity and depositors' assets.

i. Interest rate risk

This risk is related to any possible incidence of interest rates fluctuations on the net income and consequently, on shareholders' equity. It results from the inability to adjust interest rates as the market evolves, to the extent that net interest margin decreases significantly or becomes negative. The amount of risk is based on the magnitude of changes in interest rates, as well as the size and maturity of the financial instruments.

In terms of interest rate management, most of the Bank's credit portfolio is placed at variable interest rates, which allows the Bank to make the proper adjustments, at its sole discretion, in response to market conditions. Furthermore, as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 respectively, approximately 50% and 41% of the credit portfolio have a maturity of 12 months or less allowing the Bank to minimize the risks of conversion between resources and uses, the objective being to reduce the unfavorable impact of a fluctuation in interest rates on the results and net position of the Bank.

Fluctuations in interest rates do not have a significant effect on demand deposits (gourdes and dollars) which essentially do not bear interest, and on savings accounts (gourdes and dollars). These deposits represent respectively 49% and 42% as of September 2023, compared to 47% and 43%, as of September 2022 of the total deposit portfolio of UNIBANK S.A. which constitutes respectively 91% and 90% of total deposits.

Moreover, UNIBANK S.A. ensures an effective management of interest rates on the following portfolios:

- Loans to and deposits from the Bank's customers;
- Haitian Treasury bonds;
- Term deposits with banks;
- Local investments;
- Foreign investments which are adjusted as market conditions evolve;
- Borrowed funds and subordinated debt.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

The adequacy of interest rates applied to these portfolios is reviewed regularly by UNIBANK's Management which determines the appropriate position of the Bank with respect to any anticipated fluctuations in interest rates and ensures appropriate coverage of any interest rate risks.

At year-end, the interest profile on the main financial instruments was as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)	%		2023	%	2022
Fixed interest rates:					
Financial assets	**51%**	**G**	**53,463,092**	25%	25,202,254
Financial liabilities	**19%**		**21,172,800**	19%	21,659,888
Net			**32,290,292**		3,542,366
Variable interest rates:					
Financial assets	**49%**		**50,609,999**	75%	77,014,782
Financial liabilities	**81%**		**91,249,293**	81%	91,133,978
Net		**G**	**(40,639,294)**		(14,119,196)

As of September 2023, based on the following observations, the Bank estimates that the fluctuation of interest rates would not have a significant impact on the Group's results:

- Fixed-rate financial assets are comprised of: 67% of foreign securities, 20% of loans, 9% of Haitian Treasury bonds and 4% term deposits with banks.
- Fixed-rate financial liabilities consist of: 72% of term deposits with maturity, ranging from three months to more than one year, 14% of borrowed funds; 8% of subordinated debt and 6% of lease liabilities.
- 49% of financial assets and 81% of financial liabilities bear interest at variable rates.
- Variable rate financial assets consist of 80% loans; 16% money market funds and 4% overnight deposits.
- Variable rate financial liabilities are comprised of 82% savings deposits and demand deposits 18% which are essentially overnight deposits and savings-checking accounts.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

ii. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk results from significant matching differences between the assets and liabilities denominated in the same foreign currency, which could lead to a long or short position impacted by the changes of the gourde versus the US dollar or other foreign currencies.

With respect to foreign exchange risk management, the policy of UNIBANK S.A. has always been to maintain the trading position within very narrow limits. The policy in place prohibits holding speculative positions. The Bank's trading position is sold daily.

The Bank has foreign subsidiaries whose financial assets and liabilities are held in dollars.

The tables below present the breakdown by currency of the Bank's consolidated financial assets and liabilities and of its subsidiaries as of September 30:

September 30, 2023

(In thousands of gourdes)		Gourdes	Dollars converted in gourdes	Other currencies converted in gourdes
Cash and due from banks	G	30,310,792	89,196,511	379,409
Term deposits with banks		-	2,154,049	-
Securities		5,203,585	35,743,765	4,669
Loans, net		20,432,279	30,684,707	-
Acceptances and letters of credit		-	146,727	-
Other assets		375,382	1,858,771	-
Total financial assets		**56,322,038**	**159,784,530**	**384,078**
Deposits		44,082,985	131,959,712	369,715
Borrowed funds		3,073,558	-	-
Lease liabilities		2,081	1,168,012	-
Commitments-acceptances and letters of credit		-	146,727	-
Subordinated debt		-	1,771,401	-
Other liabilities		5,469,927	14,506,827	6,125
Total financial liabilities		**52,628,551**	**149,552,679**	**375,840**
Assets, net	**G**	**3,693,487**	**10,231,851**	**8,238**

For every fluctuation of one gourde versus the US dollar, the foreign exchange position in US dollars would result in an exchange gain or loss of approximately G 76 million, as the case may be.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

ii. Foreign exchange risk (continued)

September 30, 2022

(In thousands of gourdes)		Gourdes	Dollars converted in gourdes	Other currencies converted in gourdes
Cash and due from banks	G	29,160,155	83,138,554	256,521
Term deposits with banks		-	3,548,574	-
Securities		4,048,829	27,872,871	4,093
Loans, net		24,560,797	32,621,211	-
Acceptances and letters of credit		-	654,413	-
Other assets		233,594	1,080,573	-
Total financial assets		**58,003,375**	**148,916,196**	**260,614**
Deposits		46,663,417	125,262,131	231,121
Borrowed funds		2,270,934	-	-
Lease liabilities		863	926,807	-
Commitments-acceptances and letters of credit		-	654,413	-
Subordinated debt		-	1,637,155	-
Other liabilities		3,964,222	13,031,246	23,332
Total financial liabilities		**52,899,436**	**141,511,752**	**254,453**
Assets, net	**G**	**5,103,939**	**7,404,444**	**6,161**

For every fluctuation of one gourde versus the US dollar, the foreign exchange position in US dollars would result in an exchange gain or loss of approximately G 63 million, as the case may be.

The exchange rates of the various currencies relative to the gourde were as follows:

	2023	2022
At September 30		
US dollars	**134.2581**	117.7047
Euros	**141.4409**	115.3741
Average rates for the year		
US dollars	**140.9672**	107.1293
Euros	**147.2334**	114.2730

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

iii. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

With the exception of foreign investments for which the fair value is disclosed in **note 7**, the book value of financial assets and liabilities is equivalent to their fair value since their interest rates are in line with market rates.

(5) CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

As of September 30, cash and due from banks are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Cash	**G**	**11,395,007**	5,449,020
Deposits with BRH and BNC		**92,265,616**	90,664,724
Deposits with foreign banks		**14,301,357**	15,437,392
Items in transit		**1,924,732**	1,004,094
Total cash and due from banks	**G**	**119,886,712**	112,555,230

Cash and deposits with BRH (Central Bank) and BNC (a government-owned commercial bank) are part of the cash reserve requirements on total liabilities that must be maintained in accordance with the related provisions of BRH (Central Bank) circulars. These deposits represent 42% and 43% of assets as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and do not bear interest.

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, deposits with foreign banks comprise: money market funds with rates from 3.60% to 5.10% and 0.01% to 0.76% respectively, redeemable on demand, and overnight accounts bearing an average interest rate of 2.80% and 1.25% respectively. Money market funds amount to G 8,167,813M (US$ 60,837M) and G 6,038,368M (US$ 51,301M).

As of September 30, deposits in gourdes and in foreign currencies are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Deposits in gourdes	**G**	**30,310,792**	29,160,155
Deposits in foreign currencies		**89,575,920**	83,395,075
	G	**119,886,712**	112,555,230

(Continued)

(6) TERM DEPOSITS WITH BANKS, NET

Term deposits with banks are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Term deposits **(a)**	G	**2,108,754**	3,541,734
Interest receivable		**45,443**	7,911
		2,154,197	3,549,645
Provision for expected credit losses **(b)**		**(148)**	(1,071)
TERM DEPOSITS WITH BANKS, NET	G	**2,154,049**	3,548,574

(a) As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, term deposits with foreign banks bore interest rates ranging from 0.20% to 4.91% and 0.10% to 1.33% respectively, with a duration of 6 to 42 months in 2023 and 1 to 38 months in 2022.

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, term deposits with banks in the United States include amounts pledged as collateral for lines of credit totaling G 1,476,839M (US$ 11,000M) and G 1,641,981M (US$ 13,950M), respectively. There are no drawings on these lines of credit as of September 30, 2023 and 2022.

(b) The provision for expected credit losses has evolved as such:

		Phase 1	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**1,071**	886
Reversal of provision **(note 20)**		**(1,074)**	-
Foreign exchange		**151**	185
Balance at the end of the year	G	**148**	1,071

(Continued)

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(7) SECURITIES, NET

As of September 30, securities are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Foreign securities at amortized cost, net **(a)**	G	**35,585,268**	27,859,610
Haitian Treasury bonds, net **(b)**		**5,083,283**	3,928,527
Others **(c)**		**4,669**	4,093
Total securities		**40,673,220**	31,792,230
Interest receivable		**158,497**	13,261
Total securities and interest receivable		**40,831,717**	31,805,491
Equity instruments – local companies **(d)**		**120,302**	120,302
TOTAL SECURITIES	G	**40,952,019**	31,925,793

Except for equity instruments classified **Level 3**, securities are classified **Level 1.**

(a) Foreign securities at amortized cost, net and held to maturity are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
United States Treasury bonds			
Amortized cost	G	**35,585,593**	26,683,328
Fair value		**35,405,413**	26,607,852
Unrealized loss		**(180,180)**	(75,476)
Average term to maturity		***18 months***	*8 months*
Average return		**4.79%**	3.00%
US Federal Agency bonds			
Amortized cost		-	1,176,282
Fair value		-	1,170,161
Unrealized loss		-	(6,121)
Average term to maturity		-	*Less than a month*
Average return		-	1.96%
TOTAL-INVESTMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST	G	**35,585,593**	27,859,610
Provision for expected credit loss		**(325)**	-
TOTAL-INVESTMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST, NET	G	**35,585,268**	27,859,610
Unrecorded unrealize loss		**(180,180)**	(81,597)
FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS	G	**35,405,413**	27,778,013

(Continued)

(7) SECURITIES, NET (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, securities at fair value include amounts pledged as collateral on lines of credit totaling G 31,844,410M (US$ 237,188M) and G 28,076,691M (US$ 238,535M) respectively. There are no drawings on these credit lines as of September 30, 2023 and 2022.

(i) The provision for expected credit losses on investments at amortized cost is as follows:

		Stage I	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Balance at beginning of the year	G	-	-
Provision for credit losses **(note 20)**		325	-
Balance at the end of the year	G	325	-

(b) Haitian Treasury bonds at amortized cost comprise the following:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Treasury bonds	G	5,500,000	6,200,000
Discounted bonds		(300,000)	(2,200,000)
Interest received in advance		(111,217)	(71,473)
Treasury bonds		5,088,783	3,928,527
Provision for credit losses **(i)**		(5,500)	-
Treasury bonds - net	G	5,083,283	3,928,527
Rates		11.75% and 12.00%	10.25% and 10.50%
Maturity		91 and 182 days	91 and 182 days

i) The provision for expected credit losses on treasury bonds is as follows:

		Stage I	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Balance at beginning of the year	G	-	-
Provision for credit losses **(note 20)**		5,500	-
Balance at the end of the year	G	5,500	-

(Continued)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(7) SECURITIES, NET (CONTINUED)

(c) In July 2021, the Bank acquired 5 shares of Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial telecommunication (SWIFT), a private company based in Belgium, based on the rules and by - laws of this service company. These shares are not traded on the stock market. They are recorded at amortized cost.

(d) Equity instruments of local companies are accounted for at their fair value, net of deferred tax of G 12,857 **(note 17 b)**. These securities are classified as **Level 3**. They are designated as fair value through consolidated net income. These instruments are covered by a 100% reserve constituted from retained earnings on the recommendation of the Central Bank (BRH).

(8) LOANS, NET

As of September 30, loans are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Commercial and industrial loans	G	**28,483,191**	30,559,369
Overdrafts		**11,122,731**	13,596,681
Mortgage loans		**2,574,055**	2,734,139
Consumer loans		**1,231,667**	1,690,215
Credit card loans		**1,528,841**	1,586,360
Mortgage loans – ''Logement 5 Ėtoiles'' **(a)**		**736,625**	896,059
Loans to the export sector **(b)**		**213,477**	599,392
Loans to employees		**448,925**	486,626
Loans to the agricultural sector **(c)**		**-**	400,232
Restructured loans – other category **(d)**		**1,080,528**	1,275,284
		47,420,040	53,824,357
Micro-enterprises loans		**3,991,163**	3,684,868
Restructured loans – micro-enterprises		**57,843**	190,598
		4,049,006	3,875,466
Overdue loans – 90 days and more – other categories		**680,819**	160,582
Overdue loans – 31 days and more – micro-enterprises		**210,486**	349,936
		891,305	510,518
Total loans		**52,360,351**	58,210,341
Interest receivable		**191,840**	221,794
TOTAL LOANS AND INTEREST RECEIVABLE		**52,552,191**	58,432,135
Provision for expected credit losses		**(1,435,205)**	(1,250,127)
TOTAL LOANS, NET	G	**51,116,986**	57,182,008

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

(a) An agreement was signed on December 11, 2014 between the Central Bank of Haiti and local banks to promote the residential housing sector through a credit program entitled '' Logement 5 étoiles ''. Based on this agreement, mortgage loans are extended in gourdes to middle class borrowers impacted by the earthquake of January 12, 2010. Interest rate on these loans is limited to a cap of 10% per annum and is fixed for the first 10 years. Beyond this period, variable interest rates will apply. The loans have a maximum maturity of 30 years.

Drawings from regulatory reserve funds to finance loans in the context of this program would be honored by the Central Bank if needed for up to 30 years at an interest rate between 1% and 3%.

The Central Bank's advances to UNIBANK related to this program total G 1,249,462M and G 1,325,845M as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively and bear interest at a rate of 3% for 10 years **(note 16 i).**

The resources in local currency used to finance this program are exempt from regulatory reserves.

In addition, based on this agreement and over the duration of the program, the sectoral exposure limit of 25% required by the prudential norms on credit concentration has been increased to 50%.

Credit and counterpart risks are borne by the lender Bank.

(b) Under an agreement signed on April 12, 2019 the Central Bank committed to support credit facilities in favor of export-oriented production enterprises. The interest rate of these loans cannot exceed 6% per year and is fixed for the duration of the loans granted over a period not exceeding 10 years. In order to support this initiative, BRH committed to advance funds to the Bank at a fixed annual interest rate of 1% or 2% for the duration of the 10-year agreement. The balances of the advances made under this program are detailed in **note 16 a (ii)**.

(c) Based on Circular no. 113 issued on September 20, 2018, the Central Bank pledged to boost the agriculture sector and the development of agribusiness, through a mechanism facilitating access to credit for entrepreneurs in this sector. The interest rate of these loans cannot exceed 6% per year and is fixed for the duration of the loan whether it is short or long-term. In order to support this initiative, BRH committed to advancing funds to the Bank over a 10-year period at an annual interest rate of 1% /2%. The loan granted by Unibank under this program has a balance of G 346,429 M and is classified in non-performed loans. The balances of the advances granted within this program are detailed in **note 16 a (iii).**

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

(d) In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, for loans with deferred payments, as well as for the entire portfolio, Management performed a risk assessment to take into account reasonable and probable information that may have an economic impact and/or result in a higher probability of default. Credit losses have been provisioned accordingly.

As of September 30, net loans in US dollars and in gourdes are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)	**2023**	**2022**
Loans in US dollars	**G 30,684,707**	32,621,211
Loans in gourdes	**20,432,279**	24,560,797
	G 51,116,986	57,182,008

Average effective interest rates on loans are as follows:

	2023	**2022**
In US dollars:		
Commercial and industrial loans, and overdrafts	**8.23%**	6.66%
Mortgage loans	**7.77%**	7.15%
Restructured loans	**8.62%**	8.06%
In gourdes:		
Commercial and industrial loans, and overdrafts	**13.01%**	10.98%
Mortgage loans	**13.66%**	12.47%
Credit card loans	**31.70%**	31,20%
Micro-enterprises loans	**38.40%**	40.08%
Restructured loans	**17.98%**	18.20%
Loans to employees	**6.02%**	5.88%

Except for short-term advances, included in commercial and industrial loans, totaling G 803,642M and 731,760M as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 with a maximum maturity of twelve months, and except for mortgage loans issued for an average period of 15 years, loans are repayable on demand.

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

Loans to the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank and affiliates amount to G690,320M and G829,300M as of September 2023 and 2022 respectively. These loans carry average interest rates of 13.25% and 12.00% for loans in gourdes and 6.95% and 6.25% for loans in US dollars in 2023 and 2022 respectively.

As of September 30, the loan portfolio by aging categories excluding micro-enterprise loans is as follows:

September 30, 2023

(In thousands of gourdes)		Current	30-60 days	61-89 days	Total
Commercial and industrial loans	G	28,409,976	1,764	71,451	**28,483,191**
Credit card loans		1,265,612	149,136	114,093	**1,528,841**
Overdrafts		11,122,731	-	-	**11,122,731**
Other loans		5,753,935	400,253	131,089	**6,285,277**
	G	46,552,254	551,153	316,633	**47,420,040**

(In thousands of gourdes)		90-180 days	181-360 days	More 360 days	Total
Commercial and industrial loans	G	51,187	375,261	-	**426,448**
Credit card loans		59,922	29,298	114	**89,334**
Overdrafts		67,086	-	344	**67,430**
Other loans		59,883	28,890	8,834	**97,607**
	G	238,078	433,449	9,292	**680,819**

Micro-enterprises loans by aging categories are as follows:

September 30, 2023

(In thousands of gourdes)		Current	30-60 days	61-90 days	180 days	Total
Micro-enterprises loans	G	3,991,163	-	-	-	**3,991,163**
Restructured loans - micro-enterprises		25,971	11,677	9,657	10,538	**57,843**
		4,017,134	11,677	9,657	10,538	**4,049,006**
Default loans - micro - enterprises		-	57,644	38,421	114,421	**210,486**
	G	**4,017,134**	**69,321**	**48,078**	**124,959**	**4,259,492**

(Continued)

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(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

In 2022, the categorization of the portfolio by age group, excluding loans to micro-enterprises, is as follows:

September 30, 2022

(In thousands of gourdes)		Current	30-60 days	61-89 days	Total
Commercial and industrial loans	G	29,806,586	702,608	50,175	**30,559,369**
Credit card loans		1,157,867	369,996	58,497	**1,586,360**
Overdrafts		13,496,299	90,324	10,058	**13,596,681**
Other loans		7,448,873	158,776	474,298	**8,081,947**
	G	51,909,625	1,321,704	593,028	**53,824,357**

(In thousands of gourdes)		90-180 days	181-360 days	More than 360 days	Total
Commercial and industrial loans	G	-	51,624	-	**51,624**
Credit card loans		-	-	80,640	**80,640**
Overdrafts		-	-	302	**302**
Other loans		7,271	5,762	14,983	**28,016**
	G	7,271	57,386	95,925	**160,582**

The categorization of the micro-enterprise loan portfolio is as follows:

September 30, 2022

(In thousands of gourdes)		Current	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	Total
Loans to micro-enterprises	G	3,684,868	-	-	-	**3,684,868**
Restructured loans - micro-enterprises		98,690	33,414	58,494	-	**190,598**
Default loans - micro-enterprises **(i)**		-	134,382	59,035	156,519	**349,936**
	G	**3,783,558**	**167,796**	**117,529**	**156,519**	**4,225,402**

(i) Pursuant to BRH's circular, the 180-day write-off period according to the policy had been extended for an additional period of 3 months for loans to micro-enterprises loans in 2022.

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, these loans were covered by the followings guarantees:

September 30, 2023

(In thousands of gourdes)		Mortgages	Cash collateral (note 15)	Others (a)
Current loans	G	28,189,130	4,887,932	672,114
Non-performing loans – 90 days and more		578,136	-	-
	G	**28,767,266**	**4,887,932**	**672,114**

September 30, 2022

(In thousands of gourdes)		Mortgages	Cash collateral (note 15)	Others (a)
Current loans	G	24,236,573	4,298,537	10,503,018
Non-performing loans – 90 days and more		14,012	-	-
	G	**24,250,585**	**4,298,537**	**10,503,018**

(a) Other guarantees consist of foreign and local letters of guarantee, Treasury bonds and pledged securities.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The provision for expected credit losses on loans for **the total portfolio** has evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**1,250,127**	1,344,108
Provision for credit losses **(note 20)**		**982,220**	463,449
Foreign exchange effect		**44,496**	91,384
Write-offs **(i)**		**(841,638)**	(648,814)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**1,435,205**	1,250,127

(i) In 2023 and 2022, write-offs by category are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Micro-enterprises	G	**630,658**	505,103
Credit cards		**126,101**	86,067
Consumer loans		**2,823**	57,644
Commercial loans		**82,056**	-
Balance at the end of the year	G	**841,638**	648,814

As of September 2023, and 2022, the provision for credit losses on the entire portfolio, and required according to the requirements of circular 87 of the Central Bank, totals G 1,631,737M and G 892,067M respectively. This provision is covered as follows:

In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Provision for expected credit losses – other loans categories	G	**1,096,241**	729,468
Provision for expected credit losses – micro – enterprises		**221,443**	-
Provision for expected credit losses – credit card		**117,521**	-
General reserve		**212,368**	162,599
	G	**1,647,573**	892,067

Continued)

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(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The fluctuations of the **total loan portfolio** by phase during the year are as follows:

		Non-impaired loans	Impaired loans	Loans in default	TOTAL
(In thousands of gourdes)		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
Balance as of September 30, 2021, net	**G**	**37,435,395**	**6,425,595**	**1,801,687**	**45,662,677**
Fluctuations of the year 2022 :					
Loans and interest receivable		11,665,257	1,091,323	(1,331,230)	**11,425,350**
Provision for expected credit losses		(119,972)	30,781	183,172	**93,981**
		11,545,285	**1,122,104**	**(1,148,058)**	**11,519,331**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2022		49,496,812	7,735,069	1,200,254	**58,432,135**
Provision for expected credit losses		(516,132)	(187,370)	(546,625)	**(1,250,127)**
Balance as of September 2022, net	**G**	**48,980,680**	**7,547,699**	**653,629**	**57,182,008**
Fluctuations of the year 2023 :					
Loans and interest receivable		(4,986,821)	(2,233,844)	1,340,721	**(5,879,944)**
Provision for expected credit losses		61,874	110,457	(357,409)	**(185,078)**
		(4,924,947)	**(2,123,387)**	**983,312**	**(6,065,022)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2023		44,509,991	5,501,225	2,540,975	**52,552,191**
Provision for expected credit losses		(454,258)	(76,913)	(904,034)	**(1,435,205)**
Balance as of September 30, 2023, net	**G**	**44,055,733**	**5,424,312**	**1,636,941**	**51,116,986**

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, loans in default and related interests are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Overdue loans – 31 days and more – micro – enterprises	**G**	**210,486**	349,936
Overdue loans – 90 days and more – other category loans		**680,819**	160,582
Other loans **(i)**		**1,578,979**	649,769
		2,470,284	1,160,287
Interest receivable		**70,691**	39,967
	G	**2,540,975**	1,200,254

(i) Other loans are classified in Phase 3 as loans in default although not in arrears because, per Management's assessment based on the criteria described in **note 3a**, they require more provisions.

(Continued)

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(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

a) The provision for expected credit losses for the **micro-enterprise's** portfolio has evolved as follows:

		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**408,374**	493,816
Provision for credit losses		**443,727**	419,661
Write-offs		**(630,658)**	(505,103)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**221,443**	408,374

The fluctuations of the portfolio and the provision for micro-enterprises by phase during the year are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		Non-impaired loans Stage 1	Impaired loans Stage 2	Loans in default Stage 3	TOTAL
Balance as of September 30, 2021, net	G	**3,692,543**	**216,523**	**5,900**	**3,914,966**
Fluctuations of the year 2022:					
Loans and interest receivable		76,224	(87,613)	(52,277)	**(63,666)**
Provision for expected credit losses		(2,034)	36,736	50,740	**85,442**
		74,190	**(50,877)**	**(1,537)**	**21,776**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2022		3,814,225	269,702	261,189	**4,345,116**
Provision for expected credit losses		(47,492)	(104,056)	(256,826)	**(408,374)**
Balance as of September 30, 2022	G	**3,766,733**	**165,646**	**4,363**	**3,936,742**
Fluctuations of the year 2023:					
Loans and interest receivable		23,549	(46,545)	34,950	**11,954**
Provision for expected credit losses		4,919	101,103	80,909	**186,931**
		28,468	**54,558**	**115,859**	**198,885**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2023		3,837,774	223,157	296,139	**4,357,070**
Provision for expected credit losses		(42,573)	(2,953)	(175,917)	**(221,443)**
Balance as of September 30, 2023	G	**3,795,201**	**220,204**	**120,222**	**4,135,627**

As of September 2023, the provision for loan losses for micro - enterprises loans, as required by the requirements of Circular 87 of the Central Bank, totals G 291.838M. This provision is covered as follows at the Bank level:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Provision for expected credit losses	G	**221,443**	-
Legal reserve		**70,395**	-
	G	**291,838**	-

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

b) The provision for expected credit losses for **credit card loans** has evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	112,285	67,282
Provision for credit losses		131,337	131,070
Foreign exchange effect		-	-
Write-offs		(126,101)	(86,067)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**117,521**	112,285

The fluctuations of the portfolio and the provision for credit card loans by phase during the year are as follows:

		Non-impaired loans	Impaired loans	Loans in default	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**TOTAL**
Balance as of September 30, 2021	G	**1,503,741**	**65,778**	**-**	**1,569,519**
Fluctuations of the year 2022:					
Loans and interest receivable		(66,321)	60,628	45,399	**39,706**
Provision for expected credit losses		(901)	1,297	(45,399)	**(45,003)**
		(67,222)	**61,925**	**-**	**(5,297)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2022		1,456,454	129,914	90,139	**1,676,507**
Provision for expected credit losses		(19,935)	(2,211)	(90,139)	**(112,285)**
Balance as of September 2022	G	**1,436,519**	**127,703**	**-**	**1,564,222**
Fluctuations of the year 2023 :					
Loans and interest receivable		(33,482)	(15,821)	(806)	**(50,109)**
Provision for expected credit losses		906	(7,041)	899	**(5,236)**
		(32,576)	**(22,862)**	**93**	**(55,345)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2023		1,422,972	114,093	89,333	**1,626,398**
Provision for expected credit losses		(19,029)	(9,252)	(89,240)	**(117,521)**
Balance as of September 2023	G	**1,403,943**	**104,841**	**93**	**1,508,877**

As of September 2023, the provision for loan losses for Micro enterprises, required according to the requirements of Circular 87 of the Central Bank, totals G 101,685M This provision is covered as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Provision for expected credit losses	G	117,521	-
General reserve		-	-
Total provision required circular according to 87	G	**117,521**	-

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

c) The provision for expected credit losses for **other loan categories** has evolved as follows:

		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**729,468**	783,010
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses		**407,156**	(87,282)
Foreign exchange effect		**44,496**	91,384
Write-offs		**(84,879)**	(57,644)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**1,096,241**	729,468

The fluctuations of the portfolio and the provision for other loans categories by phase during the year are as follows:

		Non-impaired loans	Impaired loans	Loans in default	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**TOTAL**
Balance as of September 30, 2021	G	**32,239,112**	**6,143,295**	**1,795,785**	**40,178,192**
Fluctuations of the year 2022:					
Loans and interest receivable		11,655,352	1,118,308	(1,324,350)	**11,449,310**
Provision for expected credit losses		(117,037)	(7,253)	177,832	**53,542**
		11,538,315	**1,111,055**	**(1,146,518)**	**11,502,852**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2022		44,226,132	7,335,453	848,927	**52,410,512**
Provision for expected credit losses		(448,705)	(81,103)	(199,660)	**(729,468)**
Balance as of September 2022	G	**43,777,427**	**7,254,350**	**649,267**	**51,681,044**
Fluctuations of the year 2023 :					
Loans and interest receivable		(4,976,886)	(2,171,478)	1,306,576	**(5,841,788)**
Provision for expected credit losses		56,049	16,395	(439,217)	**(366,773)**
		(4,920,837)	(2,155,083)	867,359	**(6,208,561)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2023		39,249,246	5,163,975	2,155,503	**46,568,724**
Provision for expected credit losses		(392,656)	(64,708)	(638,877)	**(1,096,241)**
Balance as of September 2023	G	**38,856,590**	**5,099,267**	**1,516,626**	**45,472,483**

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the provision for loan losses, according to the requirements of Central Bank Circular no. 87, amounted to G 1,238,214M and G 892,067M. This provision is covered as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Provision for expected credit losses	G	**1,096,241**	729,468
General reserve		**141,973**	162,599
Total provision required by Circular no. 87	G	**1,238,214**	892,067

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(9) FIXED ASSETS, NET

During the year, fixed assets at cost have evolved as follows:

Cost

		Balance 09/30/22	Acquisitions	Transfers, net	Disposals	Balance 09/30/23
Land **(a)**	G	554,459	-	-	-	**554,459**
Buildings **(a)**		1,439,757	69,600	-	-	**1,509,357**
Equipment and furniture **(a)**		1,204,686	159,134	(184,571)	(44,697)	**1,134,552**
Computer equipment		205,719	49,856	(7,144)	(214)	**248,217**
Leasehold improvements		611,823	55,623	26,351	(5,169)	**688,628**
Vehicles **(a)**		793,621	545,116	(192,777)	(15,659)	**1,130,301**
Investments in progress		185,596	586,606	(234,210)	(1,514)	**536,478**
Fully depreciated assets		2,884,115	-	592,351	(162,142)	**3,314,324**
	G	7,879,776	1,465,935	-	(229,395)	**9,116,316**

During the year, accumulated depreciation has evolved as follows:

Accumulated depreciation

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 09/30/22	Depreciation	Transfers	Disposals	Balance 09/30/23
Buildings	G	240,567	47,292	-	-	**287,859**
Equipment and furniture		539,777	177,408	(216,774)	(57)	**500,354**
Computer equipment		89,665	77,166	(64,505)	(214)	**102,112**
Leasehold improvements		276,396	126,571	(118,295)	(2,090)	**282,582**
Vehicles		324,894	259,551	(192,777)	(11,506)	**380,162**
Fully depreciated assets		2,884,115	-	592,351	(162,142)	**3,314,324**
	G	4,355,414	687,988	-	(176,009)	**4,867,393**
Net fixed assets	G	3,524,362			(53,386)	**4,248,923**

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(10) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET / LEASE LIABILITIES

The following reflects the financial information for the Group's contracts as a lessee. The Group does not act as a lessor.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets have evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at beginning of the year	G	1,888,041	1,669,527
Additions		66,080	25,948
Amendments to contract		558,800	209,017
Anticipated termination		(100,860)	(16,451)
Balance as the end of the year	G	2,412,061	1,888,041

Accumulated amortization

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	1,054,934	740,870
Amortization		303,577	325,651
Anticipated termination		(35,696)	(11,587)
Balance at the end of the year	G	1,322,815	1,054,934
Right-of-use assets, net	G	1,089,246	833,107

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(10) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET / LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Lease liabilities have evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		USD CONVERTED	HTG	Total
Balance as of October 2021	**G**	**826,652**	**3,931**	**830,583**
Additions		27,078	-	27,078
Amendments to contracts		222,349	-	222,349
Anticipated termination		(1,171)	(2,874)	(4,045)
Interest on lease liabilities		64,220	80	64,300
Rent payments		(383,652)	(274)	(383,926)
Foreign exchange effect on contracts in US dollars		171,331	-	171,331
Balance as of September 2022	**G**	**926,807**	**863**	**927,670**
Additions		68,487	-	68,487
Amendments to contracts		576,089	1,055	577,144
Anticipated termination		(99,463)	-	(99,463)
Interest on lease liabilities		136,670	1,448	138,118
Rent payments		(569,002)	(1,285)	(570,287)
Foreign exchange effect on contracts in US dollars		128,424	-	128,424
Balance as of September 30, 2023	**G**	**1,168,012**	**2,081**	**1,170,093**
Short-term portion		**348,879**	**668**	**349,547**
Long-term portion		**819,133**	**1,413**	**820,546**
Total	**G**	**1,168,012**	**2,081**	**1,170,093**

Lease liabilities

Undiscounted contractual payments to be made as lease liabilities are as follows:

(In thousands of Gourdes)		USD CONVERTED	HTG	Total
Less than 1 year	G	381,385	865	**382,250**
Between 1 and 2 years		303,395	1,009	**304,404**
Between 2 and 5 years		429,829	1,139	**430,968**
More than 5 years		87,532	-	**87,532**
Total	**G**	**1,202,141**	**3,013**	**1,205,154**

(Continued)

(10) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET / LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Lease liabilities

Lease expenses recognized in the consolidated statement of income are as follows:

2023

(In thousands of gourdes)		Local contracts	Foreign affiliate	Total
Interest on lease liabilities	G	138,112	6	**138,118**
Amortization of right-of-use assets		300,427	3,150	**303,577**
Total	**G**	**438,539**	**3,156**	**441,695**

2022

(In thousands of gourdes)		Local contracts	Foreign affiliate	Total
Interest on lease liabilities	G	63,799	501	**64,300**
Amortization of right-of-use assets		319,214	6,437	**325,651**
Total	**G**	**383,013**	**6,938**	**389,951**

In 2023 and 2022, the tax basis for these leases is G 434,773M and G 357,793M, respectively. The difference between the tax basis and the expense recorded of G 8,984M and G 25,219M respectively, resulted in a deferred tax of G 2,785M and G 7,566M, respectively **(note 14a).**

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, lease liabilities related to companies affiliated with Board Members totaled G 88,557M and G 68,556M, respectively.

(11) GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of September 30, goodwill and other intangible assets are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Goodwill **(a)**	G	112,282	112,282
Write-off of goodwill integrated companies		(112,282)	-
Total-goodwill (a)		-	112,282
Other intangible assets **(b)**		58,729	40,595
	G	58,729	152,877

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(11) GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(a) As of September 30, goodwill is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Goodwill at cost			
SCOTIA BANK HAITI	G	-	96,885
MICRO CRÉDIT NATIONAL		-	9,950
UNICRÉDIT		-	3,663
SNI S.A.		-	1,784
Total-goodwill	G	-	112,282

As of September 30, 2023, the goodwill resulting from the acquisition of the operations of Scotiabank Haiti was impaired since it was determined that the assets resulting from this acquisition could no longer generate future income in the current environmental context and considering credit risks Goodwill linked to Micro Crédit National and Unicrédit was written off following the integration of these companies as divisions of the Bank, and goodwill linked to SNI S.A. was written off for impairment.

(b) Other intangible assets evolved as follows during the year:

Cost

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 09/30/22	Acquisitions	Transfers	Disposals	Balance 09/30/23
Software	G	66,672	49,779	(16,411)	-	**100,040**
Fully amortized assets		178,510	-	16,411	(3,274)	**191,647**
	G	245,182	49,779	-	(3,274)	**291,687**

Accumulated amortization

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 09/30/22	Amortization	Transfers	Disposals	Balance 09/30/23
Software	G	26,077	31,645	(16,411)	-	**41,311**
Fully amortized assets		178,510	-	16,411	(3,274)	**191,647**
		204,587	31,645	-	(3,274)	**232,958**
Intangible assets, net	G	40,595			-	**58,729**

(Continued)

(12) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The investment properties have evolved as follows:

Cost

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 30/9/22	Additions	Balance 30/9/23
Land	G	992	-	992
Buildings		44,462	6,081	50,543
	G	**45,454**	**6,081**	**51,535**

Accumulated amortization

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 30/9/22	Depreciation	Balance 30/9/23
Buildings	G	14,265	2,350	16,615
Balance, net	G	**31,189**		**34,920**

The buildings are depreciated using a straight-line basis at a rate of 5% and are covered by a provision for impairment of 20% annually on such properties as required by the Central Bank. The provision is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Provision for impairment of investment properties and properties held for resale **(a)**	G	**29,347**	31,189
Accumulated amortization **(b)**		**16,615**	14,265
	G	**45,962**	45,454

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
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(12) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The impairment reserve and accumulated amortization have evolved as follows:

(a) Impairment reserve

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	31,189	28,658
Addition of the year		381	9,296
Reversal of reserve on properties sold or transferred during the year		(2,223)	(6,765)
Balance at the end of the year	G	29,347	31,189

(b) Accumulated amortization

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	14,265	14,262
Disposals		-	(2,425)
Amortization of the year		2,350	2,428
Balance at the end of the year	G	16,615	14,265

(13) PROPERTIES HELD FOR SALE

Properties held for sale have evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	68,752	28,295
Sales during the year		-	(30,345)
Transfer to real estate investments		(6,082)	-
Repossessions during the year		-	70,802
Balance at the end of the year	G	62,670	68,752

Sales of properties resulted in a gain of G 8,435M in 2022 recorded in other income.

(Continued)

(13) PROPERTY HELD FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

On December 3, 2013, the Central Bank of Haiti issued an interpretative note on the requirement of article 189 of the Banking Law of July 20, 2012 on the establishment of an impairment provision of 20% on adjudicated properties or properties received in debt settlements. Based on the requirements of the Law, this reserve is established starting from the end of the second year following repossession. UNIBANK applied the required reserve starting in December 2015. It is reflected under the line item ''Valuation reserve – investment properties and properties held for sale'' in the shareholders' equity. As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, properties held for sale represent the current year repossessed properties, on which the reserve will be constituted at the end of a two-year period.

(14) OTHER ASSETS, NET

As of September 30, other net assets were as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Receivable –transfer agents, net	G	**1,483,788**	737,242
Prepaid expenses		**1,394,747**	1,248,849
Premium receivable – UniAssurances S.A., net		**455,504**	281,072
Advances – suppliers and others		**109,162**	91,796
Deferred income tax assets **(a)**		**54,871**	52,086
Prepaid income taxes and other taxes		**17,723**	14,797
Advances to executive and managers **(b)**		**2,764**	4,715
Others		**298,149**	270,995
		3,816,708	2,701,552
Provision for expected credit losses **(c)**		**(112,450)**	(66,938)
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS, NET	G	**3,704,258**	2,634,614

(a) Deferred income tax assets, representing the excess tax paid to the tax authorities on the basis of operating leases compared to the tax on the basis of IFRS 16, have evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**52,086**	44,520
Deferred income taxes for the year **(note 10)**		**2,785**	7,566
	G	**54,871**	52,086

(Continued)

(14) OTHER ASSETS, NET (CONTINUED)

(b) Advances to executives and managers do not bear interest and are contractually amortized over a period of five years.

(c) The provision for expected credit losses on other assets has evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	66,938	66,751
Recovery for expected credit losses (note 20)		39,866	(13,197)
Write-off, net		(2,720)	-
Foreign exchange effect		8,366	13,384
Balance at the end of the year	G	112,450	66,938

(15) DEPOSITS

As of September 30, deposits are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Demand deposits:			
Gourdes	G	20,222,691	20,290,506
US dollars		66,008,676	60,094,028
Euros		369,715	231,121
	G	86,601,082	80,615,655
Savings accounts:			
Gourdes	G	20,803,040	20,961,363
US dollars		53,850,542	53,755,521
	G	74,653,582	74,716,884
Term deposits:			
Gourdes	G	3,057,254	5,411,548
US dollars		12,100,494	11,412,582
	G	15,157,748	16,824,130
Total deposits	G	176,412,412	172,156,669
Deposits in gourdes	G	44,082,985	46,663,417
Deposits in US dollars		131,959,712	125,262,131
Deposits in Euros		369,715	231,121
Total deposits	G	176,412,412	172,156,669

(Continued)

(15) DEPOSITS (CONTINUED)

Average interest rates on deposits are as follows:

	2023	2022
Demand deposits (savings-checking accounts):		
Gourdes	**0.02%**	0.02%
US dollars	**0.01%**	0.01%
Savings accounts:		
Gourdes	**0.03%**	0.03%
US dollars	**0.01%**	0.01%
Term deposits:		
Gourdes	**5.38%**	5.49%
US dollars	**0.69%**	0.85%

Pledged deposits amount to G 4,887,932M and G 4,298,537M as of September 2023 and 2022 **(note 8)**.

Deposits from Board members and their affiliated companies amounted to G 5,422,120M and G 4,165,981M as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These deposits were received in the normal course of business and bear interest at the Bank's normal interest rates.

(16) BORROWED FUNDS

The borrowed funds and are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Advances BRH **(a)**	**G**	**2,073,558**	2,270,934
Short-term interbank loans **(b)**		**1,000,000**	-
	G	**3,073,558**	2,270,934

(Continued)

(16) BORROWED FUNDS (CONTINUED)

a) Borrowed funds are advances from the Central Bank and are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Advances BRH – Logement 5 Étoiles **(i)**	**G**	**1,249,462**	1,325,845
Advances BRH – Financing for the agricultural sector **(ii)**		**506,874**	581,455
Advances BRH – Export business credit facility **(iii)**		**317,222**	363,634
	G	**2,073,558**	2,270,934

i) Under the terms of an agreement to promote mortgage loans signed between UNIBANK and the Central Bank of Haiti on December 11, 2014 for a period of 10 years, the Central Bank is committed to advancing funds to the Bank at fixed annual rates ranging from 1% to 3% payable monthly. The principal is repayable monthly over periods of 10 to 20 years and at maturity of 10 years for the initial advances. The Bank is authorized to exclude from regulatory reserves the resources in gourdes used to extend credit to the Bank's customers under this program.

ii) According to the agreement of April 12, 2019 on the credit facilitation program in favor of export-oriented production companies, signed between Unibank and the Central Bank for a period of 10 years, the Bank received advances totaling G 374,548M. Under this program, BRH committed to providing cash advances as needed by the Bank at an annual interest rate of 1%, payable monthly.

iii) As of September 20, 2018, the Central Bank issued Circular No. 113 in order to boost the agricultural sector and the development of agribusiness. Under this program, BRH granted Unibank advances at annual rates between 1% and 2%, payable monthly over a 10-year period.

b) Short-term interbank loans, contracted with a local bank, on January 13 and April 28, 2023, bear interest at the rate of 14.25% per year, and mature on January 12 and February 28, 2024.

(Continued)

(17) OTHER LIABILITIES

As of September 30, other liabilities are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Contributions to the defined contribution pension plan	G	**6,902,748**	5,704,409
Restricted funds deposits		**4,353,133**	3,317,407
Cashiers' checks		**3,523,473**	2,252,761
Remittances payable		**1,871,297**	2,491,423
Income taxes payable		**908,478**	1,353,291
Unearned premiums and insurance claims – UniAssurances S.A.		**811,759**	1,020,937
Bonus payable		**519,160**	401,802
Provisions		**500,676**	581,515
Transfers payable – Unitransfer International Ltd.		**326,269**	237,379
Income taxes payable		**310,004**	304,618
Accounts payable - insurance		**230,934**	250,772
Dividends payable		**230,618**	135,591
Provision for expected credit losses on credit commitments **(a)**		**210,099**	140,320
Accrued expenses		**196,467**	137,454
Interest payable		**46,318**	63,135
Account payable – transfers and related services		**1,414**	96,141
Deferred income taxes **(b)**		**17,253**	17,253
Others		**258,514**	187,954
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	G	**21,218,614**	18,693,962

(a) The provision for expected credit losses on letters of credit has evolved as follows:

		Stage 1	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**140,320**	183,834
Provision for (reversals of) credit losses **(note 20)**		**58,799**	(64,910)
Foreign exchange effect		**10,980**	21,396
Balance at the end of the year (note 27)	G	**210,099**	140,320

(Continued)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(17) OTHER LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Deferred income taxes are related to the following:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Reevaluation of land	G	4,396	4,396
Unrealized gain on equity investments **(note 7d)**		12,857	12,857
	G	17,253	17,253

(18) SUBORDINATED DEBT

As of September 30, the subordinated debt is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Fondation Unibank **(note 26)**	G	336,048	294,615
Others		1,435,353	1,342,540
	G	1,771,401	1,637,155

The subordinated debt is denominated in US dollars and is issued for a period of 10 years from 2016. They bear interest at average rates of 5.62% and 4.03% in 2023 and 2022.

Unifinance S.A., acting as broker for the issuance of the subordinated debt, manages the debt service and is paid by UNIBANK S.A. a fee of 0.25% of the amount issued.

(19) PAID-IN CAPITAL

As voted in an Extraordinary General Assembly on March 31, 2023 and effective as of September 30, 2023, the authorized share capital of the Bank was increased to fourteen billion gourdes (G 14,000,000,000), representing 560,000 shares with a par value of G 25,000 each. The nominal value of each share was increased by G 12,500 by integration of the legal reserve and transfer from retained earnings, as authorized by the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (Central Bank). The balance of treasury shares as of March 31, 2023 was recorded directly in reduction of capital issued at that date, with no effect on net capital.

(Continued)

(19) PAID-IN CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, authorized and paid-in capital are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL			
140,000 shares of **class A** with a par value of G 25,000 in September 2023 and of G 12,500 in September 2022 Each **class A** share has one voting right	G	**3,500,000**	1,750,000
420,000 shares of **class B** with a par value of G 25,000 in September 30, 2023 and of G 12,500 in September 30, 2022 **Each class B** share has five voting rights		**10,500,000**	5,250,000
	G	**14,000,000**	7,000,000
UNPAID CAPITAL			
13,819 and 10,499 shares of **class A** as of September 30, 2023 and 2022	G	**(345,475)**	(131,238)
42,822 and 31,597 shares of **class B** as of September 30, 2023 and 2022		**(1,070,550)**	(394,962)
	G	**(1,416,025)**	(526,200)
PAID-IN CAPITAL			
126,181 and 129,501 shares of **class A** as of September 30, 2023 and 2022	G	**3,154,525**	1,618,762
377,178 and 388,403 shares of **class B** as of September 30, 2023 and 2022		**9,429,450**	4,855,038
	G	**12,583,975**	6,473,800
TREASURY SHARES			
51 and 1,057 shares of **class A** in 2023 and 2022	G	**(1,275)**	(13,213)
846 and 12,792 shares of **class B** in 2023 and 2022		**(21,150)**	(159,900)
	G	**(22,425)**	(173,113)
CAPITAL-ACTIONS, NET	G	**12,561,550**	6,300,687

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the paid-in capital includes 6,027 shares acquired by employees of the Bank subject to restrictions on transfer for a period of five to ten years, from the date of acquisition as per contracts between the Bank and the employees.

(Continued)

(20) PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The provision (recovery) for credit losses by balance sheet category and by type of off-balance sheet commitments is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Term deposits with bank **(note 6)**	G	**(1,074)**	-
Securities **(note 7 (a) and 7 (b) (i))**		**5,825**	-
Loans **(note 8)**		**982,220**	463,449
Other assets **(note 14c)**		**39,866**	(13,197)
Credit commitments – Other liabilities **(note 17)**		**58,799**	(64,910)
TOTAL	G	**1,085,636**	385,342

(21) SUBSIDIARIES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

UNIBANK S.A. is the parent company of the Group. Its shareholdings in its subsidiaries grouped by sector of activities are as follows:

	2023	2022
BANKING ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES		
MICRO CRÉDIT NATIONAL S.A. (Credit Company for Micro-Entrepreneurs, Small and Medium Entrepises)	-	100%
UNICARTE S.A. (Credit card company)	**100%**	100%
UNICRÉDIT S.A. (Consumer finance company)	-	100%
UNIFINANCE S.A. (Merchant/investment banking services)	**100%**	100%
UNITRANSFER S.A. (HAITI) (Money remittance company)	**100%**	100%
UNITRANSFER INTERNATIONAL LTD. (Money remittance company)	**100%**	100%
INSURANCE SERVICES		
UNIASSURANCES S.A. (Insurance company)	**100%**	100%
NON-BANKING INVESTMENTS		
GROUPE FINANCIER NATIONAL S.A. (Group management and non-banking investments)	**100%**	100%
GFN INTERNATIONAL ASSETS LTD. (Non-real estate asset management company)	**100%**	100%
SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT S.A. (SNI) (Investment company)	**100%**	100%
CAPITAL CONSULT S.A. (Consulting services)	-	100%
CENTRALE IMMOBILIÈRE S.A. (CISA) (Real estate management services)	**100%**	100%
GFN AMERICAN HOLDINGS LLC (Investment company)	**100%**	100%

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(21) SUBSIDIARIES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The results and net assets of these subsidiaries are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
UNITRANSFER S.A. (HAITI)			
Total assets	G	**6,149,597**	3,807,403
Total liabilities	G	**2,456,710**	1,609,810
Net income for the year	G	**1,495,293**	1,365,473
Net assets	G	**3,692,887**	2,197,593
UNIASSURANCES S.A.			
Total assets	G	**2,525,421**	2,363,983
Total liabilities	G	**1,323,624**	1,516,732
Net income for the year	G	**354,547**	188,441
Net assets	G	**1,201,797**	847,251
UNICARTE S.A.			
Total assets	G	**1,822,687**	1,777,553
Total liabilities	G	**428,217**	444,608
Net income for the year	G	**61,525**	2,526
Net assets	G	**1,394,470**	1,332,945
UNIFINANCE S.A.			
Total assets	G	**809,708**	783,858
Total liabilities	G	**19,325**	16,289
Net income for the year	G	**22,815**	28,770
Net assets	G	**790,383**	767,569
UNITRANSFER INTERNATIONAL LTD.			
Total assets	G	**479,073**	328,887
Total liabilities	G	**10,425**	52,574
Net income for the year	G	**144,216**	77,329
Net assets	G	**468,648**	276,313
MICRO-CRÉDIT NATIONAL S.A. (a)			
Total assets	G	**-**	4,447,155
Total liabilities	G	**-**	767,892
Net income for the year	G	**-**	574,119
Net assets	G	**-**	3,679,263
UNICRÉDIT S.A. (a)			
Total assets	G	**-**	144,605
Total liabilities	G	**-**	1,524
Net loss the year	G	**-**	(51)
Net assets	G	**-**	143,081

(a) These companies were respectively integrated into the Bank and dissolved in 2023.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(21) SUBSIDIARIES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
GROUPE FINANCIER NATIONAL S.A.			
Total assets	G	4,946,736	4,687,719
Total liabilities	G	87,766	257,979
Net income for the year	G	230,141	338,377
Net assets	G	4,858,970	4,429,740
GFN INTERNATIONAL ASSETS LTD.			
Total assets	G	119,275	104,439
Total liabilities	G	43,748	38,354
Net income for the year	G	156	-
Net assets	G	75,527	66,085
SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT S.A.			
Total assets	G	6,957,586	5,754,613
Total liabilities	G	6,904,709	5,706,804
Net income for the year	G	5,068	6,188
Net assets	G	52,877	47,809
CAPITAL CONSULT S.A.			
Total assets	G	-	48,407
Total liabilities	G	-	1,797
Net income for the year	G	3,337	3,112
Net assets	G	-	46,610
CENTRALE IMMOBILIÈRE S.A.			
Total assets	G	275,987	247,141
Total liabilities	G	23,436	15,167
Net income for the year	G	20,577	23,591
Net assets	G	252,551	231,974
GFN AMERICAN HOLDINGS LLC			
Total assets	G	1,562,094	1,357,041
Total liabilities	G	3,088	2,472
Net income for the year	G	14,633	39,508
Net assets	G	1,559,006	1,354,569

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(22) INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense, including current and deferred income taxes, is calculated based on the consolidated income before income taxes and differs from the amounts calculated using the statutory rates as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Income before income taxes	G	7,310,278	5,897,573
Shares of net income not taxable locally:			
Unitransfer International Ltd.		(157,128)	(106,080)
GFN Real Estate Ltd.		(14,633)	(39,508)
		(171,761)	(145,588)
Income before income taxes, taxable locally	G	7,138,517	5,751,985
Income taxes based on statutory rates (30%)	G	2,141,555	1,725,596
Effect of items not included in taxable income:			
Transfer to legal reserve		(284,720)	(251,983)
Amortization – goodwill		-	(1,677)
Difference between the provision for expected credit losses and the amount allowed for tax purposes		(45,429)	(148,939)
Write-off of goodwill, net		25,162	-
Income taxes – Unitransfer International Ltd.		12,913	28,751
CFGDCT and other taxes		63,172	46,805
Other non-deductible items		4,198	-
INCOME TAXES	G	1,916,851	1,398,553

Income tax expense is comprised of the following:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Current income taxes	G	1,919,636	1,406,119
Deferred income taxes – IFRS 16		(2,785)	(7,566)
	G	1,916,851	1,398,553

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(23) RETIREMENT SAVINGS FOR EMPLOYEES

In addition to legal contributions to the mandatory Government Retirement Plan (ONA), the Bank and its subsidiaries contribute to the employees' retirement fund based on a variable contribution rate according to internal guidelines. The employees' retirement fund is a defined contribution pension plan. This liability is supported by a term deposit bearing interest at the rate of 5.0%. The Group contributions to this account for 2023 and 2022 amount to G 153,256M and G 118,965M, respectively. Since 2018, a subsidiary of the Group manages this fund, which is reflected as a liability and invested in a term deposit at UNIBANK at the rate of 5.0%. Intercompany transactions with respect to the term deposit account are eliminated.

(24) SALARIES AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Salaries and other employee benefits are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Salaries	G	4,327,809	3,537,271
Employee benefits		556,737	441,697
Payroll taxes		80,366	65,114
Other expenses		139,810	124,303
	G	5,104,722	4,168,385

(25) INSURANCE UNDERWRITING INCOME, NET OF CLAIMS

Insurance premiums, net of claims, are generated by the operations of UniAssurances S.A.

As of September 30, net insurance premiums are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Insurance premiums collected	G	1,151,800	1,095,160
Commission income		14,100	22,461
Net brokerage fees		(41,613)	(22,985)
Reinsurance costs		(463,405)	(296,769)
Insurance premiums ceded to reinsurers		(301,793)	(273,380)
Insurance claims		(174,335)	(351,739)
	G	184,754	172,748

(Continued)

(26) TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In addition to Foundation UNIBANK, an unconsolidated non-profit philanthropic affiliate, the main companies related to UNIBANK S.A., and its consolidated subsidiaries, are:

- Haïti Agro Processors Holding, holder of 70% of the share capital of Les Moulins d'Haïti S.E.M., and of which SNI Minoterie L.P. owns 33.31%.
- National Investors, a company held by the shareholders in proportion to their interest in Unibank, which records the shareholders interest in Immoblier S.A., SNI Minoterie L.P. and Corail.
- Companies related to Board members.

The balances of the transactions with these companies are as follows:

As of September 30

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	**G**	**457,551**	396,028
Subordinated debt **(note 18)**		**336,048**	294,615
	G	**793,599**	690,643

During the years

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2023**	**2022**
INCOME			
Other revenue	**G**	**91**	3,080
EXPENSES			
Rent	**G**	**60**	60
Amortization of rights of use and financial charges		**79,882**	51,921
Other services		**160,785**	117,607
	G	**240,727**	169,588

The Bank provides ordinary banking services to and receives services from related parties, at conditions similar to those applied to third parties.

Loans granted to employees of the Bank and its affiliates, and to members of the Board of Directors and their related parties are disclosed in **note 8.**

Lease liabilities, receivables and deposits of members of the Board of Directors and their related companies are disclosed in **notes 10, 14 and 15**.

(Continued)

(27) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business, the Bank contracts various engagements and assumes contingent liabilities that are not reflected in the consolidated balance sheet.

As of September 30, commitments and contingent liabilities are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2023	2022
Available credit on overdrafts **(i)**	G	**4,530,172**	3,347,996
Letters of guarantees		**645,263**	2,824,963
Available limits on credit cards **(ii)**		**4,677,783**	4,405,513
	G	**9,853,218**	10,578,472

(i) Authorized overdrafts can unconditionally be cancelled at any time by the Bank and do not carry commitment fees. They are contracted for a maximum of one year and will expire or be terminated without being utilized.

(ii) Available limits on credit cards can be unconditionally cancelled at any time by the Bank.

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the provision for expected credit losses on credit commitments totaling G 210,099M and G 140,320M respectively is presented in other liabilities **(note 17 a).**

(28) LITIGATION

As of September 30, 2023, in the normal course of business, the Bank is engaged in litigation procedures initiated by or against it. To date, as per legal counsels' opinion, there is no exceptional situation and no judicial issue which could have a significant adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements and/or the Group's consolidated results of operations.

SCHEDULE I

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
September 30, 2023
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		2023	2022
ASSETS			
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	$	**892,957,010**	956,250,943
TERM DEPOSITS WITH BANKS, NET		**16,044,089**	30,148,108
SECURITIES, NET		**305,024,566**	271,236,349
LOANS		**391,426,596**	496,429,921
Provision for expected credit losses		**(10,689,898)**	(10,620,875)
LOANS, NET		**380,736,698**	485,809,046
FIXED ASSETS, NET		**31,647,427**	29,942,401
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET		**8,113,073**	7,077,945
OTHER			
Acceptances and letters of credit		**1,092,871**	5,559,789
Goodwill and other intangible assets		**437,433**	1,298,822
Investment properties		**260,099**	264,973
Properties held for sale		**466,784**	584,102
Other assets, net		**27,590,579**	22,383,250
		29,847,766	30,090,936
TOTAL ASSETS	$	**1,664,370,629**	1,810,555,728
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
DEPOSITS		**1,313,979,652**	1,462,615,080
BORROWED FUNDS		**22,892,904**	19,293,482
LEASE LIABILITIES		**8,715,250**	7,881,338
OTHER			
Commitments – acceptances and letters of credit		**1,092,871**	5,559,789
Other liabilities		**158,043,454**	158,820,864
		159,136,325	164,380,653
SUBORDINATED DEBT		**13,194,000**	13,909,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,517,918,131**	1,668,079,553
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Paid-in capital, net		**93,562,698**	53,529,617
Retained earnings		**36,809,324**	58,265,641
Other reserves		**16,080,476**	30,680,917
		146,452,498	142,476,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$	**1,664,370,629**	1,810,555,728

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Income
Year ended September 30, 2023
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		2023	2022
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans	$	**52,024,454**	52,169,841
Treasury bonds, investments and deposits		**17,541,759**	10,266,720
		69,566,213	62,436,561
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Deposits		**3,547,159**	5,034,313
Borrowed funds, debt and others		**3,448,168**	1,855,252
		6,995,327	6,889,565
NET INTEREST INCOME		**62,570,886**	55,546,996
Provision for credit losses		**(7,701,339)**	(3,596,981)
		54,869,547	51,950,015
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Commissions		**38,678,787**	43,045,150
Foreign exchange gain		**26,375,431**	35,228,845
Recovery of written off debts		**2,110,425**	1,500,353
Insurance underwriting income, net of claims		**1,310,618**	1,612,522
Underwriting commissions and other advisory fees		**66,918**	62,026
Dividends and other investment income		**65,573**	176,787
Income from real estate activities		**27,653**	547,950
Loss on foreign securities		**-**	(3,751,416)
Write off of goodwill		**(796,513)**	-
Other		**870,731**	592,831
		68,709,623	79,015,048
NET INTEREST INCOME AND OTHER INCOME		**123,579,170**	130,965,063
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and other employees' benefits		**36,212,125**	38,909,849
Premises and equipments		**10,425,737**	8,989,089
Depreciation and amortization		**5,121,638**	6,000,588
Lease charges		**3,133,321**	3,640,007
Other operating expenses		**16,828,341**	18,374,545
		71,721,162	75,914,078
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		**51,858,008**	55,050,985
Income taxes			
Current income taxes		**13,617,607**	13,125,438
Deferred income taxes		**(19,756)**	(70,624)
		13,597,851	13,054,814
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$	**38,260,157**	41,996,171
Net income per equivalent share of paid-in capital	$	**76.07**	83.31

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended September 30, 2023
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		2023	2022
Net income for the year	**$**	**38,260,157**	41,996,171
Components of comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		**1,753,660**	2,240,010
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**40,013,817**	44,236,181
Comprehensive income per equivalent share of paid-in capital	**$**	**79.63**	87.76

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2022
(Expressed in US Dollars)

					Other reserves						
	Paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Paid-in capital, net	Retained earnings	Legal reserve	General reserve	Revaluation reserve land	Valuation reserve Investment properties and properties held for sale	Translation adjustment	Total reserves	Total
Balance as of September 30, 2021	**US$ 66,471,715**	**(1,764,650)**	**64,707,065**	**49,713,399**	**19,063,330**	**1,235,235**	**255,786**	**294,255**	**3,447,524**	**24,296,130**	**138,716,594**
Components of comprehensive income :											
Net income for the year	-	-	-	41,996,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	**41,996,171**
Components of comprehensive income :											
Translation effect of foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,556,571	2,556,571	**2,556,571**
Translation effect on dissolution of foreign subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(316,561)	(316,561)	**(316,561)**
Total	-	-	-	41,996,171	-	-	-	-	2,240,010	2,240,010	**44,236,181**
Transfers (from) to retained earnings											
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	-	(7,840,472)	7,840,472	-	-	-	-	7,840,472	-
Transfer to the valuation reserve on investment properties	-	-	-	(23,622)	-	-	-	23,622	-	23,622	-
Transfer to the general reserve	-	-	-	(1,517,780)	-	1,517,780	-	-	-	1,517,780	-
Transactions with shareholders:											
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(14,115,326)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(14,115,326)**
Dissolution of foreign subsidiary	-	-	-	337,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	**337,693**
Repurchases of shares	-	(11,668)	(11,668)	(13,967)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(25,635)**
Translation adjustment	(11,471,362)	305,582	(11,165,780)	(10,270,455)	(3,994,298)	(349,538)	(44,143)	(52,904)	(796,214)	(5,237,097)	**(26,673,332)**
Balance as of September 30, 2022	**US$ 55,000,353**	**(1,470,736)**	**53,529,617**	**58,265,641**	**22,909,504**	**2,403,477**	**211,643**	**264,973**	**4,891,320**	**30,680,917**	**142,476,175**

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2023
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		Paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Paid-in capital, net	Retained earnings	Other reserves: Legal reserve	General reserve	Revaluation reserve land	Valuation reserve Investment properties and properties held for sale	Translation adjustment	Total reserves	Total
Balance as of September 30, 2022	**US$**	**55,000,353**	**(1,470,736)**	**53,529,617**	**58,265,641**	**22,909,504**	**2,403,477**	**211,643**	**264,973**	**4,891,320**	**30,680,917**	**142,476,175**
Components of comprehensive income :												
Net income for the year		-	-	-	38,260,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	**38,260,157**
Components of comprehensive income :												
Translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,753,660	1,753,660	**1,753,660**
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**38,260,157**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,753,660**	**1,753,660**	**40,013,817**
Transfers (from) to retained earnings												
Transfer to legal reserve		-	-	-	(6,732,537)	6,732,537	-	-	-	-	6,732,537	-
Transfer to the valuation reserve on investment properties		-	-	-	13,067	-	-	-	(13,067)	-	(13,067)	-
Transfer to the general reserve		-	-	-	(289,208)	-	289,208	-	-	-	289,208	-
Transactions with shareholders:												
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(18,746,451)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(18,746,451)**
Repurchases of shares		-	(220,796)	(220,796)	(528,900)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(749,696)**
Transfer from legal reserve to paid-in-capital		19,128,963	-	19,128,963	-	(19,128,963)	-	-	-	-	(19,128,963)	-
Transfer from treasury shares at March 31, 2023 to paid-in-capital		(1,289,750)	1,289,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings to paid-in-capital		25,505,445	-	25,505,445	(25,505,445)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation adjustment		(4,615,284)	234,753	(4,380,531)	(7,927,000)	(3,444,105)	(214,850)	(26,094)	(33,323)	(515,444)	(4,233,816)	**(16,541,347)**
Balance as of September 30, 2023	**US$**	**93,729,727**	**(167,029)**	**93,562,698**	**36,809,324**	**7,068,973**	**2,477,835**	**185,549**	**218,583**	**6,129,536**	**16,080,476**	**146,452,498**